

Yamani Foresees '86 Price War With Oil Less Than \$20

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

JEDDAH — An oil price war appears likely next year and could send the cost of crude temporarily below \$20 a barrel, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Yamani, said in an interview Thursday.

Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is the only oil producer with sufficient flexibility to be able to dramatically influence, by itself, world oil prices by adjusting its production.

In an apparent signal to both OPEC and non-OPEC countries, the minister said that an oil price war could be averted if all producers agreed to restrain production before an expected seasonal drop in demand next spring or summer.

But he said that non-OPEC producers did not seem ready for such cooperation.

"I think — it's only my expectation — that probably for the first summer they will not take it seriously and they will go into a price war," he said. "Maybe the summer of 1987 is the time they will realize the facts of life."

If such non-OPEC suppliers as Britain, Norway and the Soviet Union continue to ignore OPEC warnings, Sheikh Yamani said, those facts probably will include "very violent" fluctuations in price.

From the current range of roughly \$25 to \$30 a barrel for most grades of crude, prices could plunge below \$20 during the summer, then resume to present levels or higher in winter, he said.

Despite the risk of a price drop, he said, Saudi Arabia was determined to keep production near its quota of 4.35 million barrels a day set by OPEC agreement. He estimated that his country, which owns about a quarter of proven world oil reserves, would produce four million barrels a day this month, up from a 20-year low of about two million last summer.

He said that "for the time being" the kingdom did not intend to exceed its quota. But if other OPEC members continued to exceed theirs, the Saudis would be free to do the same, Sheikh Yamani said.

"Our policy is that it's free for some, it's free for all," he said.

Saudi Arabia has capacity to produce as much as 10 million barrels a day, more than a sixth of world consumption, as it did at times in the late 1970s, the minister noted.

The actual production level would depend on market conditions, Sheikh Yamani said, but he emphasized that the Saudis would no longer reduce their output unilaterally to prop up prices.

"We abandoned the policy of carrying the burden alone," he said.

For OPEC members in general, a greater share of the world market is "a must," he said. The cartel's share has slumped to roughly a third of the world sales from two-thirds in the late 1970s. Sheikh Yamani said that he thought that a price war would increase OPEC's share.

During the coming winter, Sheikh Yamani predicted that oil prices would be stable to slightly higher. Extremely low inventories of crude and some refined products have buoyed prices in recent months.

Like many oil executives and analysts, however, the Saudi minister expected downward pressure to return by next spring.

At an OPEC meeting scheduled for early next month in Geneva, the best option would be an agreement by all members to strictly adhere to official prices, ending the widespread use of hidden discounts, Sheikh Yamani said.

"To be realistic," he said, "I don't think we can achieve this."

More likely was that OPEC would continue to try to control its market.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)



A Colombian Army armored vehicle batters down the door of the Justice Ministry in an assault on occupying guerrillas.

Troops Storm Ministry Held By Rebels in Bogotá; 42 Die

The Associated Press

BOGOTÁ — The president of Colombia's Supreme Court and 41 other persons were found dead Thursday inside the Justice Ministry after soldiers using dynamite blasted their way into the building in an attempt to end a two-day siege by leftist guerrillas, Colombian radio stations reported, quoting military officials.

Soldiers freed 25 hostages after the assault, the radio stations said, but rebels were still holding out in the charred and smoldering building and apparently still holding captives.

The bodies of 42 persons were found inside the ministry when soldiers entered, radio station RCN said, quoting army officers who had been inside.

The dead included Alfonso Reyes, the Supreme Court president, according to Caracol and RCN radio stations, again quoting military authorities.

The report did not say how many of the dead were hostages or how they might have died.

The army said earlier that 17 persons had died in the fighting since the siege began. If radio reports are true, 59 people have died.

[An army spokesman said that the leader of the M-19 guerrillas in the building, Andres Balmori, had been killed, Reuters reported. [Earlier unconfirmed reports said Mr. Balmori, a co-founder of the rebel army 15 years ago, had been captured.]

Radio station Trélar said the guerrillas shot Judge Reyes on Thursday morning. The station did not give the source of its information.

Rebels with the M-19 guerrilla movement shot their way into the building Wednesday, trapping several hundred persons.

Soldiers rescued 38 hostages Thursday after the army used dynamite to blast through ministry walls, RCN and Caracol said.

Several guerrillas remained inside the palace and there apparently were still hostages inside, the radio stations said, quoting an army colonel, Adolfo Plaza.

After blasting into the palace Thursday, troops rushed inside and fought their way up to the rebels' fourth-floor stronghold, where the leftists were reportedly holding 50 hostages, including the Supreme Court president and seven other judges.

Gunfire between the two sides was so heavy Thursday it almost drowned out radio reports: the air from positions 100 yards (91 meters) away.

Troop assaults Wednesday freed scores of captives. Then, Thursday morning, troops freed seven government drivers in a brief battle, the mayor's office reported.

The rebels had sent one of the federal judges, Renaldo Acuna, outside the ministry, Thursday, with a message for President Betancur. Colonel Plaza said in a broadcast interview with RCN. Colonel Plaza said the rebels claimed in the note that they had 70 combatants inside the building and enough weapons and ammunition for a long siege.

The results, according to Colonel Plaza, said they wanted President Betancur to name his brother, Federal Judge Jaime Betancur, and Senator José Manuel Arias to mediate the standoff.

A source close to the president said that the government would not negotiate with the insurgents of the April 19 Movement, known here as M-19.

The movement takes its name (Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

JAL Airliner Goes Astray Near Soviet

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Soviet fighter jets were scrambled last week as a Japan Air Lines jetliner strayed off course with 132 people aboard and approached Sakhalin Island near the spot where the Soviet Union shot down a Korean Air Lines jet in 1983, Japanese officials said Thursday.

The Japanese jet's crew on the Oct. 31 flight thought they had made a navigational error and corrected their course before the jetliner improperly entered Soviet airspace, the officials said. The plane never came into contact with the Soviet fighters.

"The incident happened due to insufficient checking by the pilot," Hideo Hirasawa, the airline's managing director, said Thursday. "We are going to make strong efforts that it does not happen again."

The pilot, Morihiko Nishioka, 39, appeared Thursday before reporters and said: "I deeply apologize that my mistake caused so much trouble. I deeply regret it. I wish to go back and start my career again from Square One. I am terribly ashamed."

The incident recalled Korean Air Lines Flight 007, which was shot down Sept. 1, 1983, by a fighter off Sakhalin after flying through Soviet airspace. All 269 people aboard were killed.

Moscow contended that the Korean plane was on a spying mission. The U.S. and South Korea have denied that and said it was probably off course due to navigational error.

Last week's incident came several weeks after the Soviet Union, United States and Japan signed a special air safety agreement to help prevent recurrence of the Korean Air Lines tragedy along the Siberian coastline, which is heavily traveled by commercial and military aircraft.

Officials from the three countries are still discussing technical details and it has not gone into effect.

Nonetheless, Japanese officials said the Soviet handling of the incident suggested a change in attitude.

"The spirit of the agreement was behind the resolution of this incident," a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Caller in Beirut Says U.S. Hostages Are Dead; Police Doubt It Is True

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — An anonymous caller purporting to represent the Islamic Jihad guerrilla group told a Western news agency on Thursday that the Muslim fundamentalist group had decided to kill its American hostages.

In a second call a few hours later, an Arabic-speaking man claimed that the "execution" had been carried out and that the bodies of the victims were dumped in the Cola quarter of West Beirut. But a search of the area turned up no corpses.

Police said the claim should be treated with caution. Analysts said that Islamic Jihad may be trying to increase pressure on the United States to gain the release of prisoners held in Kuwait. The group is believed to be made up of Shiite Muslim activists loyal to the Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The analysts said that if the kidnappers really intended to kill the hostages they would have done so without issuing a warning.

In the first call Thursday, the man read out a brief statement in Arabic in which he said the organization had decided to "execute" the American hostages by a firing squad.

The decision was made because "the negotiations that have been conducted indirectly between us and America have arrived at a dead end," the man said.

He called the United States "the enemy of Islam" and warned that "the end of the American hostages will not be the last."

"We shall shake the earth under the feet of America and its agents," he said.

He promised to telephone again at 1 P.M. "in connection with the status of the corpses of the American hostages."

On Oct. 4, a typewritten statement signed by Islamic Jihad and distributed to the local press said the group had killed an American captive. The statement identified him as William Buckley, a political officer at the U.S. Embassy who was abducted in Moslem-controlled West Beirut in March 1984.

It said he was murdered in revenge for the Israeli air strike (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



Jackson Browning

Bhopal Leak Deliberate, Carbide Says

Reuters

LONDON — A top executive of the Union Carbide Corp. said Thursday that a gas leak in the company's plant in Bhopal, India, that killed more than 2,000 people in December was almost certainly caused deliberately.

"We have all but ruled out anything but a deliberate act," said Jackson Browning, vice president for health, safety and environmental affairs. Mr. Browning addressed an international conference here that weighed the effects of the disaster on the world chemical industry.

He appeared to go further than Warren M. Anderson, Union Carbide's chairman, who said in July that he could not rule out sabotage as the cause of the world's worst industrial disaster.

Mr. Browning said company scientists had established that unknown persons had introduced 120 to 240 gallons (456 to 912 liters) of water into a storage tank, setting off a chemical reaction that caused a huge cloud of lethal methyl isocyanate gas to leak from the insecticide factory.

He said the Bhopal plant, "for reasons which we have been unable to ascertain," had begun violating standard safety procedures in July 1984.

Boeing Sells 116 Aircraft To United

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — United Airlines has agreed to purchase 116 jet aircraft, including six long-range Boeing 747s, from Boeing Co. in a transaction worth more than \$3 billion, the airline announced Thursday.

It was the second big order for Boeing aircraft within a month. In October, Northwest Airlines announced it was buying 10 new-model 747-400s as part of a \$2-billion order.

The United order came as the Transportation Department gave final approval to the proposed \$715-million purchase by United of Pan American World Airways' Pacific routes, a move that for the first time will make United a major overseas air carrier.

The purchase gives United, the largest U.S. airline, its first major presence in the international airline market with a route system that stretches from the West Coast to Tokyo.

Connecting routes will link United with China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines. The system also includes flights between Los Angeles and destinations in Australia and New Zealand.

The United-Pan Am transaction must still be approved by the Japanese and other countries where United needs landing rights.

President Ronald Reagan has 60 days in which he could reverse the approval decision, but government sources said that was unlikely since he may do so only on narrow grounds of foreign relations or national defense, and not on economic or competitive arguments.

James J. Hartigan, United's president and chief executive officer, said the order from Boeing was the largest single plane order in the (Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Winston Lord: On to Beijing, at Last

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bette Bao Lord cannot look at the photograph without laughing. There, on a wall of her Park Avenue duplex, her husband, Winston, is playing ping-pong with Henry A. Kissinger, both of their faces grim with determination.

Mr. Lord may have won that game — his wife does not recall — but he lost the next, a mismatch arranged by Mr. Kissinger with a Chinese champion as the opponent.

"Henry went around telling the Chinese that Winston was a good ping-pong player," Mrs. Lord said, shaking her head at the tenacity of such an assertion. "That's like telling the Russians you're a good ballet dancer."

The photograph of Mr. Lord is one of many in the couple's Manhattan apartment that could serve as his résumé for the position of ambassador to China, a post he is expected to take up soon.

The Senate approved his nomination Tuesday night after President Ronald Reagan intervened to break a five-week impasse caused by the opposition of Senator Jesse Helms.

The North Carolina Republican had blocked Mr. Lord's confirmation in an attempt to win assurances from the administration that it would provide no aid to China's population control programs.

In a gallery off the foyer of the apartment, there is Mr. Lord greeting Richard M. Nixon or Gerald R. Ford, shaking hands with Pope John Paul II, smiling with Zhou Enlai or Mao Zedong, and leaving the house in Paris where the Vietnam peace treaty was negotiated.

"I'm really a generalist," said Mr. Lord, now 48, who excelled at the State Department and the Defense Department in matters unrelated to China, and at one point was warned that his marriage would prohibit an assignment related to China.

By the time Mr. Lord joined Mr. Kissinger's staff in 1969, such prohibitions no longer existed. He traveled with his mentor, and Mr. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



Gorbachev and His Family Attend Red Square Parade

Mikhail S. Gorbachev watched his first Revolution Day parade as the Soviet leader from atop Lenin's tomb Thursday as troops, tanks and missile carriers passed through Moscow's Red Square in light rain. Standing before the microphones and taking the salute was Defense Minister Sergei L. Sokolov. Mr. Gorbachev was at his right, and to Mr. Sokolov's left were President Andrei A. Gromyko, Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader. Western diplomats said that several new weapons systems were displayed. At left, Mr. Gorbachev's daughter, Irina, his granddaughter, Oksana, and his son-in-law looked on.

CIA Is Said to Tell Panel Of Erring on Defector

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — CIA officials have acknowledged that the agency made mistakes in its handling of Vitaly Yurchenko, the defector who returned to the Soviet Union, and agreed to appoint an independent expert to review its actions, according to a spokesman for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

The committee's conclusion was that security was lax. The spokesman said Wednesday after "working-level" CIA officials privately briefed the panel Tuesday night. He said the officials promised to give the committee the results of the review in six weeks.

While CIA officials refused to specify any agency errors, the committee spokesman said, the CIA officials who briefed the committee "were very straightforward. They said some mistakes were made."

A CIA spokesman declined to comment on the briefing, citing a "very firm" agency policy against talking about any aspect of the Yurchenko matter.

Mr. Yurchenko, whom U.S. authorities have identified as the head of the KGB intelligence operation in North America, boarded a special Aeroflot jet at Dulles International Airport on Wednesday and flew to Moscow after U.S. officials had determined that he wanted to return to the Soviet Union of his own volition.

Mr. Yurchenko, 50, held a press conference Monday inside the Soviet Embassy here and accused U.S. intelligence agents of abducting him, drugging him and holding him against his will until he was urged to escape Saturday. The United States has called those allegations false.

Some current and former intelligence officials said Wednesday that the loss of Mr. Yurchenko shows the need for the CIA to get "back to the basics" in handling Communist-bloc defectors.

They cited what they regarded as (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



Winston Lord

INSIDE

- Yasser Arafat said the Palestine Liberation Organization opposed terrorist acts against unarmed civilians. Page 2.
- U.S. officials described Mikhail S. Gorbachev as combative as he prepared to meet Ronald Reagan. Page 2.
- Three Chileans were killed and more than 150 arrested in protests in Santiago. Page 3.
- Acute famine is ending in the sub-Saharan nations, a UN official said. Page 5.
- The sounds of exotic cultures are entering the mainstream of Western music. Page 7.
- International Tin Council failed to find a solution to the tin-market crisis. Page 11.
- The dollar closed sharply higher in Europe on reports that central banks were unlikely to try to drive it lower. Page 11.

PAGES FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

U.S. Officials Describe A Combative Gorbachev Preparing for Reagan

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With less than two weeks remaining before the Geneva meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, there is only the slimmest possibility that the talks will produce more than a thorough discussion of each side's views, U.S. officials who attended talks in Moscow said.

They also said there was a chance there could be some accords on modest issues.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, returned to Washington on Wednesday to report to Mr. Reagan about their two days in Moscow. They said the discussions in Moscow ended with the United States and the Soviet Union still far apart on arms control issues and regional disputes.

U.S. officials indicated that the American side in Moscow was annoyed by the way Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, handled himself in a four-hour meeting Tuesday with Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane as being argumentative and combative. He was also said to have presented a view of the United States that was as offensive to the administration as Mr. Reagan's depiction of the Soviet Union as an evil empire was to the Kremlin.

The officials said Mr. Gorbachev sought to joust with Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane about what he said was the military-industrial complex running the United States. He was eager to get his ideological points across, the officials said, and often burst into the conversation without waiting to hear what Mr. Shultz had to say.

The officials said there was uncertainty over whether the two sides would conclude a cultural exchange accord and some other pacts, such as a consular exchange in Kiev and New York, in the remaining time before the Geneva meeting Nov. 19 and 20.

Such agreements could provide a

backdrop to what now seems to be the main goal of the summit meeting: having Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev get to know each other and the issues better, and to agree on the need to keep in contact on a more regular basis.

But the hopes expressed recently by some American officials that an agreement on arms-control principles might be worked out along with a communiqué on East-West relations that did more than list differences seemed to have been dashed, officials said.

Mr. Gorbachev struck the Americans as tough and intelligent, American officials said, but not well versed on foreign affairs and arms control.

A top American official complained Wednesday about the continued Soviet demand for an end to the space-based missile defense program. The Kremlin leadership "really hasn't yet absorbed the technical aspects of arms control, nor the conceptual aspects of deterrence," he said.

The senior official said Mr. Gorbachev believed that "American policy is heavily influenced by a small circle of extremists who are anti-Soviet."

He said the Soviet leader "seemed to have a rather imperfect view of Ronald Reagan's view of East-West relations."

The official insisted that Mr. Reagan, though not an admirer of the Soviet system, was more than ready to live with it and that this was not recognized by Moscow.

American officials said there was a lack of concrete suggestions on arms control from the Soviet side in Moscow, and suggested that the Soviet leadership had made a policy decision not to make any important agreements with the United States before the Communist Party congress due in February.

Nevertheless, the officials said that for the first time in any high-level Soviet-American meeting, human rights was discussed at length.

At the talks Monday, Mr. Shultz pointed out that the United States was a nation of immigrants and that politicians reflect the strongly held American belief that people should have a right to emigrate.

In response, the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and Mr. Gorbachev countered with the Soviet view that human rights was best served by full employment, free medical and educational services and inexpensive housing, which the Soviet Union provides its citizens.

Gorbachev Expresses Hope
Mr. Gorbachev told guests at a Kremlin reception Thursday that he saw the opportunity for a "fruitful" summit meeting. The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Gorbachev called for an international climate that would help remove "distrust, hatred and suspicion," the official Soviet press agency Tass said.

"If a businesslike, constructive approach — and we are ready for it prevails, then the forthcoming meeting in Geneva may prove to be fruitful and serve toward improving the international situation," he said.

Talks Called Productive

The chief U.S. arms control negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, said Thursday that the final round of arms talks with the Soviet Union before the summit was productive, Reuters reported from Geneva.

But he also said that Washington would prefer being closer to agreement on nuclear missiles and space weapons.

The U.S. goal remained "to obtain deep cuts in offensive nuclear weapons," Mr. Kampelman said. The talks resume Jan. 16.



Viktor P. Karpov, left, the chief Soviet arms negotiator, faced U.S. arms negotiators Thursday in Geneva to begin the final session of talks before a meeting of the leaders of

the two countries. The U.S. team standing on the other side of the table is, from left, John G. Tower, an unidentified translator, Max M. Kampelman and Maynard W. Guttman.

EC Must Pay London, Dublin Are Reported Close To an Accord on Northern Ireland

Reuters

LONDON — Britain and Ireland are close to a pact aimed at drawing the Irish republic into the search for peace in Northern Ireland, official Irish and British sources said Thursday.

They said details of the agreement were discussed Wednesday by senior ministers from both countries in London in preparation for a meeting between Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

The meeting is expected before the end of November.

"We are not quite there yet," one of the sources said. "There are still some outstanding issues but we are getting close."

They said there had been progress at a two-hour meeting between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, Tom King, the Northern Ireland secretary, and Deputy Prime Minister Dick Spring and Foreign Minister Peter Barry of Ireland.

British and Irish ministers have been meeting regularly for a year to devise an approach to ending political violence in Ulster that has cost 2,500 lives since 1969.

The aim is to give Dublin a meaningful role in the British-ruled North to encourage the Catholic minority to return to the political mainstream without provoking a backlash from the Protestant majority.

The group representing most of Northern Ireland's 563,000 Catholics, the Social Democratic and La-

bour Party, boycotts the local Parliament, where the province's 941,000 Protestants have an absolute majority.

About 40 percent of the Catholic population has openly switched its allegiance to Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to expel the British Army and government from the North.

British officials suggest that a new arrangement with Dublin would take the form of a joint ministerial commission through which Dublin would have a consultative role in the North's affairs.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

Protestant leaders see this as the first step toward eventual Irish unification and have warned that there could be violent opposition.

WORLD BRIEFS

Guinea-Bissau Aides Accused of Plot

BANJUL, Gambia (Reuters) — Guinea-Bissau's first vice president and other officials, including a top army commander, have been arrested for plotting to overthrow President João Bernardo Vieira, according to monitored broadcasts of Bissau radio.

State radio in Portugal, the former colonial power, said Paulo Correia, the first vice president, Tugue Nwaga, the military police commander, and the head of the presidential household had been detained.

Quoting Bissau radio and its correspondent in the West African state, it said the plot was started more than a year ago by Mr. Correia and a supreme court judge, Viriato Rodrigues. Mr. Correia was arrested Wednesday, it said.

Japanese Says EC Relations Are Tense

TOKYO (AP) — A Foreign Ministry official, describing relations between Japan and the European Community as very tense, said Thursday that a ministerial meeting next week could provide a chance to settle differences.

The official, who spoke on condition that he not be named, also said Japan could not accept a request by the EC Council of Ministers that Japan announce targets for increased imports from the community.

European officials have sharply criticized Japan for its persistent surpluses in trade with the EC. The Europeans estimate the surplus was 15 billion European currency units (\$12.8 billion) last year. During a visit by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to Brussels in July, Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, proposed a ministerial conference to discuss economic relations between Japan and the 10-nation community. It will be held in Tokyo on Nov. 15.

Judge Orders Release of Rubin Carter

NEWARK, New Jersey (UPI) —

Rubin (Hurricane) Carter, the black middleweight boxer convicted twice of murdering three white persons in a New Jersey bar, was ordered released Thursday from prison by a U.S. judge who said the convictions had been based on "an appeal to racism rather than reason."

Mr. Carter has been in prison nearly 20 years.

U.S. District Judge H. Lee Sarokin ordered Mr. Carter, 48, freed on bail, ruling that the boxer and his co-defendant, John Artis, were denied their civil rights in Passaic County trials in 1967 and 1976.

A bartender and two patrons in the Lafayette Bar and Grill in Paterson were killed by pistol and shotgun fire on June 17, 1966. The prosecution argued the killings were racially motivated and carried out in revenge for the slaying of a black bartender. The case became a



Rubin (Hurricane) Carter cause célèbre, and in 1975 Bob Dylan recorded a song claiming the boxer had been framed.

Bowen Nominated to Succeed Heckler

WASHINGTON (AP) — A former governor of Indiana, Otis R. Bowen, has been nominated as secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, President Ronald Reagan announced Thursday. The appointment must be confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Bowen, 67, would succeed Margaret M. Heckler, who last month accepted Mr. Reagan's request that she resign the cabinet post to become ambassador to Ireland. Mr. Bowen is clinical professor of family medicine at the Indiana University School of Medicine.

The former governor, who also served 14 years in the Indiana General Assembly, would take over the government's largest agency, with a budget of \$248 billion and about 130,000 employees.

Dutch Propose 12 as Age of Consent

THE HAGUE (AP) — The Dutch government has proposed lowering the age of sexual consent from 16 years to 12 years.

Under the proposed legislation, it would be legal for adults to have sex with minors as young as 12, provided the minor had not been coerced or seduced with gifts or promises, a Justice Ministry spokeswoman said Thursday. The spokeswoman said the proposal would be submitted to the parliament in February as part of an overall revision of laws on sex.

Another proposal would make rape between married partners an offense.

Adrianus Kaland, a spokesman for the Christian Democrats, the senior partner in the governing coalition, said his party was "not at all pleased" with proposals to lower the age of consent.

Greece Is Urged to Let Bulgarians Stay

LONDON — Amnesty International said Thursday that three Bulgarian Turks who fled to Greece faced death or imprisonment if Greek courts granted a Bulgarian request for their extradition.

The London-based human rights organization published an appeal to Greek authorities not to return the men, members of Bulgaria's ethnic Turkish minority. It said Yusuf Bilalov, Said Mestanov and Huseyin Mestanov could be executed or imprisoned in Bulgaria for speaking out against human rights abuses there.

Amnesty International said it had taken testimony from the men about arrests and deaths during a campaign to force ethnic Turks to adopt Bulgarian names. The Bulgarian authorities applied in September for their extradition on charges of theft and sending fire to a church, according to the rights group. It said a Greek Supreme Court hearing on the men's final appeal was expected soon.

For the Record

The United States and Soviet Union agreed to resume annual conferences, beginning Nov. 11-15, on preventing dangerous incidents at sea. The resumption comes five months after the shooting of a U.S. Army major in East Germany led to a breakdown in the talks.

A 30-hour strike at the Agence France-Press press agency ended Thursday after the managing director, Henri Piguet, promised to support employees' demands for a 2.75 percent cost-of-living increase. (Reuters)

Peruvian troops killed 18 Maoist guerrillas of the Shining Path group according to military sources in Ayacucho, Peru. (Reuters)

An earthquake shook three provinces in eastern Turkey on Thursday. Turkish news agencies reported.

The emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union increased again last month with 124 arrivals registered at the Vienna transit center, the agency involved in their resettlement announced Thursday in Geneva. (AP)

President Ferdinand E. Marcos said the Philippine military would be confined to barracks for the five days before presidential elections tentatively scheduled for Jan. 17. (Reuters)

Arafat Issues Limits on Violence

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Yasser Arafat said Thursday that the Palestine Liberation Organization opposed terrorist acts against unarmed civilians anywhere and that violators would be punished for carrying out attacks outside Israeli-held lands.

"The PLO denounces and condemns all terrorist acts, whether those involving countries or by persons or groups, against unarmed innocent civilians anywhere," the PLO chairman said after meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

Mr. Arafat cited a 1974 PLO decision "to condemn all outside operations and all forms of terrorism in all possible ways with the aim of the withdrawal of the Israelis from these lands."

"The PLO as of today will take all punitive measures against violators," he said.

His use of the phrases "outside operations" and "unarmed innocent civilians anywhere" seemed to imply that the only attacks the PLO now considers acceptable would be launched against the military or security forces in Israel or the territory it occupies in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

But Mr. Arafat said the PLO reiterated the Palestinians' right "to fight against the Israeli occupation in all possible ways with the aim of the withdrawal of the Israelis from these lands."

[A senior aide to Mr. Mubarak said that, in Egypt's view, Mr. Arafat's statement renouncing violence applied to Israel. Reuters reported.]

[Osama el-Baz, a presidential adviser, said the statement confined PLO military operations to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.]

The PLO has been accused of involvement in several recent violent incidents, including the Oct. 7 hijacking of an Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, in which a crippled U.S. passenger was murdered.



Yasser Arafat, left, with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt as they watched a military air show at a base in the Sahara.

Libya Could Strike Back At U.S., Qadhafi Warns

The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moammar Qadhafi said Thursday that if reports of U.S. plans to destabilize Libya were true, Libya would be forced to "subvert America from the inside."

He said a Washington Post report that President Ronald Reagan had authorized the CIA to undermine the Libyan government "proved to us that America is our enemy and should be confronted." He called on Americans to put Mr. Reagan on trial.

"I think this is a very serious violation of the law perpetrated by the American president, and I think he should be tried according to American law," Colonel Qadhafi said at a news conference attended by Western, Libyan and Sudanese reporters.

Later, speaking to Western television reporters, he went further. "If it's true, we have to fight," he said, according to an official Libyan translator. "We must subvert America from the inside by using all means possible." He did not elaborate.

At the news conference, Colonel Qadhafi deplored the slaying of an American passenger aboard the Achille Lauro, the Italian cruise ship that was hijacked last month. He said he was "against all forms of

terrorism" and "totally opposed to hijackings."

But he condemned the United States for intercepting and forcing down the Egyptian plane carrying the four hijackers and a PLO official from Cairo after the surrender of the suspects.

"It is a very grave and serious that such a country is engaged in acts of piracy," he said. "We have always tried in good faith to have relations with America, but you can't reason with the American government."

Colonel Qadhafi said that such acts gave Libya and other Arab nations the "justification" to "unite in the face of American aggression."

He was asked what the Libyan response would be should a genuine plot be uncovered against his government or his life.

"If their stupidity reaches that stage, the Libyan people are armed," Colonel Qadhafi said. "There are more than a million Libyans in arms and the whole nation will fight."

Supreme Court in U.S. To Review Sodomy Law

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has agreed to decide for the first time whether the U.S. Constitution prohibits states from regulating private sexual activities between consenting adults.

The court announced Monday that it would hear a case challenging a Georgia law that prohibits oral and anal sex and is enforced almost exclusively against homosexual men.

MUSCAT, Oman — The conservative rulers of the Gulf wound up their annual meeting this week with a warning that the "recent escalation" of the Iran-Iraq war threatened the stability of the region and freedom of navigation in its waters.

The war and the fears of spreading terrorism in the Middle East were the major topics at the sixth meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council, officials and diplomats said.

But the communiqué issued Wednesday at the end of the four-day session disclosed little specific

accomplishment and repeated the studiously vague phrases that have been used in communiqués over the last several years.

The council officials also repeated their offer to mediate in the Gulf war.

The host of the meeting was Sultan Qaboos bin Said, the ruler of this strategically placed country.

In addition to the sultan, the rulers who gathered here were King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Jassim bin Salman al-Khalifa, the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani of Qatar, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, who is ruler of Abu Dhabi and president of the United Arab Emirates, and Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah of Kuwait.

Sheikh Jaber barely escaped death at the hands of a suicide bomber this spring, and the overriding worry about terrorism was evident in the strict security arrangements. Whenever the rulers traveled, the roads throughout the city were sealed off.

While the original reason for founding the Gulf Cooperation

Council was unease that the hereditary rulers felt after the Islamic revolution that toppled the shah of Iran in 1979, the Gulf countries now find themselves somewhat caught between Iran and Iraq in the Gulf war.

While the Arab Gulf states have tended to support Iraq out of fear of Moslem fundamentalism, diplomats said that there have been signs that they would like to ease relations with Iran, largely in hopes of warding off terror or attempts to export revolution.

Some analysts saw hints of this move toward a more evenhanded position in the statement issued Wednesday, noting that the reference to the "recent escalation" appeared to refer to Iraqi air strikes against the key Iranian oil terminal on Kharg island.

The Kharg installation had previously been regarded as off-limits, for fear that Iran might lash out at commercial facilities throughout the Gulf in retaliation.

Iraq made its first raids in mid-August and has staged more than two dozen since. Iran has been

stopping ships passing through the Gulf and seizing what it says is military cargo bound for Iraq.

Iraq Launches 3 Attacks
Iraq said Thursday its troops had launched three ground attacks in the past 24 hours on the northern and southern fronts. Killing 109 Iranian troops, according to a Reuters report from Baghdad.

A military spokesman, quoted by the press agency INA, said the attacks were at the Hawziah marshes in the south, the east Misan sector of the south-central war front, and at an unspecified location in the north.

The spokesman said the first attack was in the Hawziah marshes where diplomats in Baghdad said Tehran was believed to have massed troops for a major offensive.

The third action reported by the spokesman was a counterattack in the northern sector, where 24 Iraqis were killed, four of them in an Iraqi clash with an Iranian patrol. Iraq also said its planes raided Kharg island on Thursday for the 36th time since mid-August.

The spokesman said the first attack was in the Hawziah marshes where diplomats in Baghdad said Tehran was believed to have massed troops for a major offensive.

The spokesman said the first attack was in the Hawziah marshes where diplomats in Baghdad said Tehran was believed to have massed troops for a major offensive.

The spokesman said the first attack was in the Hawziah marshes where diplomats in Baghdad said Tehran was believed to have massed troops for a major offensive.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE
For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
400 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,
Los Angeles, California
90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

In Geneva
one hotel is both
intimate and international.
And the location is superb.

**HOTEL
INTERCONTINENTAL
GENÈVE**



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL®
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Petit Saconnex 7-9, (22) 34 60 91, Telex: 23130
For reservations call: Amsterdam: (020) 26 20 21, Brussels: (02) 751-67-22
Frankfurt: (069) 27 106 20, London: (01) 491-7181, Milan: (02) 87 72 62, Paris: (01) 47-42-07-92
or call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office or your travel agent

Karvys New York Bar

Est. 1911

Just tell the taxi driver "sank zoo doe noo"

• 5 Rue Daunou, PARIS

• Falkenmarkt Str. 9, MUNICH

05.1 02.1 549



Police arresting Santiago Pereira, a labor leader, and his son during a protest in the capital.

3 Chileans Are Killed, 750 Arrested In Protests Called by Labor Leaders

SANTIAGO—The Chilean police said Thursday that three persons had been shot to death and more than 750 arrested in two days of protests against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet.

Riot police on Wednesday night stormed the University of Chile's Engineering School campus near central Santiago, where students who had battled police in the streets were seeking sanctuary.

Police said they arrested 396 people in the raid.

Soldiers and police patrolled Santiago's streets Thursday to prevent a renewal of the protests, which were organized by opposition groups, including the National Workers' Command. The union federation has demanded freedom for six jailed labor leaders.

Police said 40 people were injured Wednesday, including eight who suffered gunshot wounds. Thirteen persons have been hospitalized with bullet wounds since the protests against the military government began Tuesday.

The police said they also fought demonstrators in Valparaiso, 75 miles (121 kilometers) northwest of the capital, and in Antofagasta, 930 miles to the north.

Police said Emilio Ulloa, 21, was shot to death Wednesday by gunfire from a pickup truck as he took part in a demonstration in Santiago's Podahuel zone.

Erwin Iturra, 21, died of gunshot wounds in a slum district in western Santiago, police sources said.

Police reported that Hugo Penailillo, 40, was shot in the head in a working-class district of southern Santiago where demonstrations were taking place. Newspaper reports quoted witnesses as saying police had opened fire.

More than 20 people were wounded Tuesday in the street violence, and 300 were arrested, according to police. They said they arrested 460 more people Wednesday, including the students and five labor leaders.

Reporters were kept at a distance as the police surrounded the engineering building at the university, lobbed tear gas grenades through the windows and stormed it.

Anibal Cruz, a student, said that the national police "acted in an extremely tough manner and beat several students." Patricio Basso, president of the university professors' association, said some of his colleagues were arrested.

Santiago Pereira, a labor leader and a former Christian Democratic Party congressman, was arrested a block from the presidential palace as labor activists tried to deliver a letter demanding the release of their jailed colleagues.

An organizer of the march eventually was allowed to deliver the letter to the office of the palace guard's commander.

Police reported nine bomb explosions, including one that blew down a power pylon Tuesday night south of Santiago and blacked out the city of five million people and its suburbs.

An anonymous telephone caller to The Associated Press claimed responsibility for the bombing on behalf of the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

U.S. Senator Bids to Delay Departure of Soviet Sailor

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Senator Jesse Helms has decided to subpoena a Soviet sailor, who jumped ship in Louisiana, to appear before the Senate Agriculture Committee, aides said. They termed the move an effort to delay the man's departure from the United States.

The decision came as the Justice Department announced that a Romanian sailor had left his ship Wednesday near Jacksonville, Florida.

That sailor, identified as Stefan Vernea, was interviewed Wednesday by immigration officials and has sought political asylum, officials said.

Congressional aides said that Mr. Helms, a Republican of North Carolina who is chairman of the Agriculture Committee, had the power to subpoena the Soviet sailor, Miroslav Medvid.

But was unclear whether the Senate would be able to remove Mr. Medvid from the Soviet freighter, the Marshal Konev, anchored in the Mississippi River.

The ship was scheduled to leave the United States on Friday. Mr. Medvid leaped into the river on Oct. 24 but was returned to the ship by U.S. authorities in circumstances that remain in dispute.

He was later interviewed by officials of the State Department. The State Department said it was convinced the sailor wanted to return to the Soviet Union. The decision infuriated conservative groups and Ukrainian-American activists.

According to aides to Mr. Helms, Mr. Medvid would be brought to Washington, ostensibly to testify before the committee about the incident's consequences for trade in grain.

A Senate lawyer who asked not to be named said, however, that it might be impossible to find a federal judge to enforce the subpoena since the matter was primarily one of foreign policy, which is not the responsibility of the courts.

Law enforcement officials said Mr. Vernea, the other sailor, refused to return to a Romanian ship docked in Florida. Unlike the Soviet sailor, who swam to shore, Mr. Vernea was on shore leave when he decided to seek asylum.



Vitaly Yurchenko waved as he boarded a plane at an airport near Washington for a return flight to Russia.

Last Chapter of Defector's Defection Started in a Washington Restaurant

WASHINGTON—Vitaly Yurchenko's dramatic return to Moscow began last Saturday at a fern-decorated restaurant a few blocks from the Soviet Union's embassy compound, according to intelligence sources.

The sources said Mr. Yurchenko arrived at the restaurant, Au Pied de Cochon, in the company of a single CIA officer. According to intelligence sources, Mr. Yurchenko said: "What would you do if I got up and walked out? Would you shoot me?"

The CIA officer said, "No, we don't treat defectors that way."

"I'll be back in 15 or 20 minutes," Mr. Yurchenko said. "If I'm not, it's not your fault." A source said that Mr. Yurchenko then left the restaurant. He was not pursued by the busy street by the CIA officer.

Ives Courbois, the restaurant's owner, said he was planning to sell a "Yurchenko shooter," a mixed drink.

CIA Is Said to Tell Panel Of Erring on Defector

(Continued from Page 1)

shortcomings in security as well as an apparent failure to detect that Mr. Yurchenko was having second thoughts about his reported defection.

[Another, former CIA official, Donald Jameson, said the problems include a failure to recognize or successfully act upon common signs of depression, and to have interrogators who speak fluent Russian. The Associated Press reported.]

"The kind of bond and rapport that should have been built between Yurchenko and somebody wasn't made," Mr. Jameson said of the three-month long interrogation of the Soviet defector. "Maybe the root problem in the whole case is the people handling him saw it as a question of paper-shuffling rather than dealing with human beings," he said.]

major political issues, including the summit.

He said that he was kept on a 5,500-acre (2,200-hectare) estate near Fredericksburg, Virginia, where his "main torturer" was a crazed Vietnam veteran named Charlie.

"He had lost all that is human. It is my opinion that he was psychologically sick," Mr. Yurchenko said. "For him, killing is usual business."

"My tormentors looked at me, to tell the truth as if I were an animal, the resident of a zoo," he said.

"When they were preparing me for a meeting with the head of the department, Casey, they were afraid that I would say something," he said.

"Every day they gave me tablets and narcotics," he said. "Before the meeting I received less than the normal dose. I remember a bit of it, but it is as if in a mist."

Blacks Suspend Boycott In South African City

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa—A black consumer boycott that has crippled white businesses in this Indian Ocean city since it was called four months ago is to be suspended for two weeks from Friday, the organizers said Thursday.

The boycott, regarded as the most successful peaceful protest by black South Africans, was ordered suspended after an apparent agreement Tuesday between the white business community and the local security forces.

The security forces were expected to make an announcement soon agreeing to some of the boycotters' demands.

A spokesman for the boycott organizing committee, which went underground when a state of emergency was imposed July 21, said the action was being called off temporarily to see what concessions the authorities might offer.

Many white businesses have closed and others have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the boycott.

The action was imposed to press demands for the withdrawal of security forces from black townships; an end to a ban on political meetings; the bringing to justice of the killers of four political activists; and information on the whereabouts of three other black activists who disappeared earlier this year.

Tony Gilson, director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, said he welcomed the suspension. But the local Federated Chamber of Industry said it would be "impossible" to meet most of the boycotters' demands.

Offer to Talk Is Renewed
Deputy Foreign Minister Ron

Miller renewed an government offer Thursday to negotiate with opponents of apartheid, including Bishop Desmond M. Tutu and the Reverend Allan Boesak, United Press International reported from Johannesburg.

Mr. Miller said in Pretoria that the government would negotiate revisions of its policy of apartheid, or racial segregation, with black and mixed-race "men of influence" such as Bishop Tutu and Mr. Boesak if they would renounce violence. Similar offers have been made by President Pieter W. Botha.

"We will not speak to them on a one-to-one basis," Mr. Miller said, "but rather around a negotiating table at which various leaders from all communities are represented."

Bishop Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner, welcomed Mr. Miller's statement. "If the group is not too large, conditions might be favorable for constructive talks. My mind is certainly not closed to the idea," he said.

Reagan Urges Negotiations
President Ronald Reagan has told the new South African ambassador to the United States, Herbert Benkes, that he counts on the South African government "to take the lead in beginning negotiations that will lead to a political system based on the consent of all those governed." The Associated Press reported Thursday.

Mr. Reagan said he was optimistic that South Africans could find solutions to their problems.

The president presented the written remarks to Mr. Benkes when he was formally installed, a move the United States had delayed for several months because of the unrest in South Africa.



Floodwaters in Washington

A park along the Potomac River in Washington was flooded and the Washington Monument, background, was closed as waters neared their crest after four days of rain that have killed at least 36 persons in mid-Atlantic states. Forty-four were missing.

Link to Suicide Denied

Kenneth Freed of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Toronto.

The wife of a Soviet trade representative stationed in Toronto apparently has committed suicide by jumping from a building.

Canadian government and police officials denied Wednesday there was any connection between her death and the decision of Mr. Yurchenko to return to Moscow.

The suicide of the Soviet woman Tuesday set off speculation that she might be linked to Mr. Yurchenko.

CIA officials had told members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that one reason that Mr. Yurchenko decided to return to Moscow is that his love affair with the wife of a Soviet diplomat based in Canada had soured.

The Soviet woman died Tuesday morning after falling from the 27th floor of an apartment building in the Toronto suburb of Etobicoke, police said.

They would not identify her because relatives had not been notified, but the Global Television Network said that she was Svetlana Dedkova, the wife of a Soviet citizen who worked for Omnitrade, a Soviet trading company.

'Treated Like an Animal'

Celestine Bohlen of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:

Mr. Yurchenko said in an interview published here Thursday that the CIA had treated him like an animal in a zoo during his three-month stay in the United States.

Mr. Yurchenko described in Kommolskaya Pravda, the Communist youth newspaper, how he was prepared to meet with William J. Casey, director of the CIA. Mr. Yurchenko said the two discussed

Mistrial Ruled In Spy Case Of Former FBI Agent

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—The espionage trial of Richard W. Miller, a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has ended in a mistrial after the jurors said they were hopelessly deadlocked.

The mistrial was declared Wednesday by U.S. District Judge David V. Kenyon after the jury had deliberated for 14 days.

Mr. Miller, 48, was the first FBI agent in history to be charged with espionage. The charge grew out of his activities with a Russian emigre couple who the government contended were agents of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service.

Until shortly before his arrest on Oct. 2, 1984, Mr. Miller had been a counterespionage specialist in the FBI's Los Angeles office.

The prosecution immediately said the government would seek to retry Mr. Miller as soon as possible on the same seven espionage counts accusing him of passing FBI documents to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Miller's two alleged Soviet co-conspirators, Nikolai and Svetlana Ogorodnikov, were convicted in an earlier trial.

BAUME & MERCIER
GENEVE 1830

Quartz. water-resistant. Tax-free for export.

Piaget
Monte-Carlo s.a.
3, avenue des Beaux-Arts
MONTE-CARLO

YOUR KIND OF CHALLENGE

University education. American style. In the heart of Paris. A choice of international and traditional disciplines. An American Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree

that opens doors anywhere in the world. The first step to your kind of future: graduate school in the United States and/or a flying start to an international career. Think about it.

• all classes in English •
• now accepting applications for Spring Semester •

plan also for Summer Session: June 16-July 25

for the adult community: part-time degree courses, American language classes, business seminars.

Contact: Mrs. J. Pfeiffer
Director of Admissions
The American College in Paris
B.P. 112, 31 Ave. Bosquet
75007 Paris, France
Telephone: (1) 45.55.91.73

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS
AN INDEPENDENT COLLEGE
OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
ONE FACULTE AMERICAINE

Canadian Club.
Lighter than Scotch, smoother than Bourbon.

The smooth and distinctive taste of Canadian Club is appreciated all over the world. Enjoy Canadian Club, neat on the rocks or mixed to your taste.

Canadian Club Since 1858.

San Francisco's Campton Place Hotel... Where high expectations are quietly met.

Just off Union Square San Francisco boasts a small, private and notably cheerful hotel—Campton Place. Located just steps from one of America's premier shopping quarters, and only a few minutes' walk from the city's financial district, it promises urban convenience and uncommon hospitality.

One hundred twenty-six lovely guest rooms and suites, a highly acclaimed restaurant and amiable bar, two tasteful meeting rooms—all available to you with a personalized service delightfully evident throughout the hotel.

Include us in your next trip to San Francisco.



340 Stockton Street, San Francisco, CA 94108
(415) 781-5555, TELEX: 677-1185 CPTN, CABLE: CAMPTON

Marlboro

Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT



"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

Standards in London's Leading Hotels Ever Higher

RIVALRY among London's leading hotels is intense, and attracting guests in such a competitive field is an art. Managers are well aware that a full hotel this year does not necessarily mean the same thing next year - however faithful your clientele. As a result hotels have become more and more opulent, and the new entrants in the City of Westminster (and very occasionally near the square mile of the actual City of London) are immediate objects of professional curiosity.

The New Piccadilly has had what the trade calls 'a soft opening', and its emergence to join the select group of top five-star hotels has been carefully watched. What new allurements is this hotel (actually a grand old Edwardian hotel, just off Piccadilly Circus).

Most unusual about this latest addition to the grand hotels of the city is a restaurant on a terrace, high above busy Piccadilly. There are

actually three restaurants, from the Brasserie for informal eating in the new Sports Centre (the Gleneagles Club, extending three floors down below the street, where there is also a night club, the Music Room) to the smart Oak Room where those who don't want too large a lunch will find an excellent table d'hôte at £12 or £15. The Terrace, however, has its own staff and will be open late - ideal for those looking for a romantic

location to sup after a theatre visit!

Romantic too is the restaurant at Duke's Hotel, hidden off St James's Street and not far from its much more obvious and architecturally grandiose neighbour, the Ritz Hotel, managed by the urbane Julian Payne. At the Ritz you get the feeling of old style 'grande hôte' in 123 bedrooms and 17 suites, all spacious and having a sense of roominess rare in more modern places. The Ritz also boasts that it has the prettiest dining room in London - a spacious room by their town garden and the wide spaces of Green Park. It is decorated in an ebullient 19th century French style, and at night there are cabaret acts at 11, Wednesdays through Fridays.

Dukes Hotel, like the Ritz and the nearby Stafford, is part of the Prestige independent hotel grouping and bookings for rooms may be made through a useful central number (01-439 2365). This covers not only the four London members (which also include the Inn on the Park, a modern hotel with 228 rooms and two restaurants - the formal Four Seasons and the less-formal 'Lanes' where you can eat lunch or late after the theatre) but also a whole gamut of country hostels from such famous names as the Lygon Arms in the Cotswolds to Eastwell Manor in Kent and Bodysgallen Hall in North Wales - which recently won the Chef of the Year Award in Wales, carried off by Craig Hindley. This is a perfect place to stay if you want to explore the Principality from a 17th century hotel - but forgive me, for I am straying rather too far from London!

The dining room at Duke's is one of the most romantic - a small room, well-lit and with mural panels, the tables are well spaced and the service under the head-waiter, George, is impeccable. Bedroom's at Duke's have a decidedly cozy air, with close patterned carpets and drapes and reproduction antique chairs and tables. Managing director Richard Davis is very

accustomed to North American guests and you won't lack a welcome once you have turned into the narrow street in the heart of London's clubland where the Composer Chopin once lived.

If London's architecture appeals to you, as it does to me, you will get a particular pleasure from the Monticelli just behind busy Oxford Street at Marble Arch. Set in a handsome early 19th century crescent on Great Cumberland Place, the interior is designed to maintain that air of grandeur, but the rooms facing the crescent are cunningly designed - they utilise large areas of the facade with split-level suites so the effect when you step inside is of a wall of windows. Another hotel occupying a 19th century building, an ornate example of a London house of over a hundred years ago, is the Gore Hotel on Queensgate not far from the museums of SW7 and the wide spaces of Hyde Park.

A new addition to London's stock of hotels also utilises the architecture - this time a spacious block of Edwardian flats in a useful location not far from Victoria and the Houses of Parliament. This is the unusual and grandiose St James Court on Buckingham Gate, SW1, a narrow street running from Buckingham Palace towards Victoria Street. It's part of the Taj group of hotels - the last time I stayed in a Taj was in Bombay, where they are luxurious modern edifices, offering strong contrasts to the varied life of India flowing around them. With the St James Court they have taken a vast turn-of-the-century apartment building and converted it into a hotel of spacious style - indeed space is the thing you notice first about this hotel - the vast lobby, created out of a carriage way now roofed over, is baronial in concept with marble and polished wood effects and a series of fine pictures in shallow framed alcoves. There is an interior courtyard with a garden and the splashing of a fountain resounds among the trees and shrubs.

The Taj people are still converting the remaining blocks of flats which have their original names - Kings, Queens, Almoners, Falconers and so on. Part of the restoration has included an unusual feature - the world's longest brick frieze, it's claimed, representing scenes from Shakespeare's plays. There are several restaurants plus a pub and a coffee shop. Later additions will include health complexes and modern business facilities. It certainly gives a strong impression as you approach the hotel, with newly cleaned brickwork and enormous wrought iron gates on the entryways the St James looks like an embassy or palace.

Sheraton have properties throughout Europe, and their flagship in London is the Park Tower on Knightsbridge, a circular building next to one of London's very smartest department stores, Harvey Nichols. Smooth marble pavements conduct you from the busy shopping street into this unusual circular building with its central round reception room with chairs embroidered with flame-pattern fabric, and vast floral display, to the reception lobby on the far side. There are prints everywhere - even in the elevators, and the shape of the building above means that you may have views from your room of the park, of South Kensington, of Belgrave or of Hyde Park Corner.

Like many other hotels the Sheraton Park Tower is busy preparing for the Christmas holidays, with special dinners and lunches proposed by General Manager E. Nicolas Beahd. There's a brochure outlining all the festivities - even a Scots piper to bring in the New Year in the Champagne Bar! But there are other Sheratons in town too, and to locate one of their smaller ones I drove along Chesham Place to find on a corner the modern and discreet little Belgrave Sheraton. This hotel has an added distinction for the Sheraton chain - in command there is their first woman general manager, Ms. Doreen Boulding, in the division which covers Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

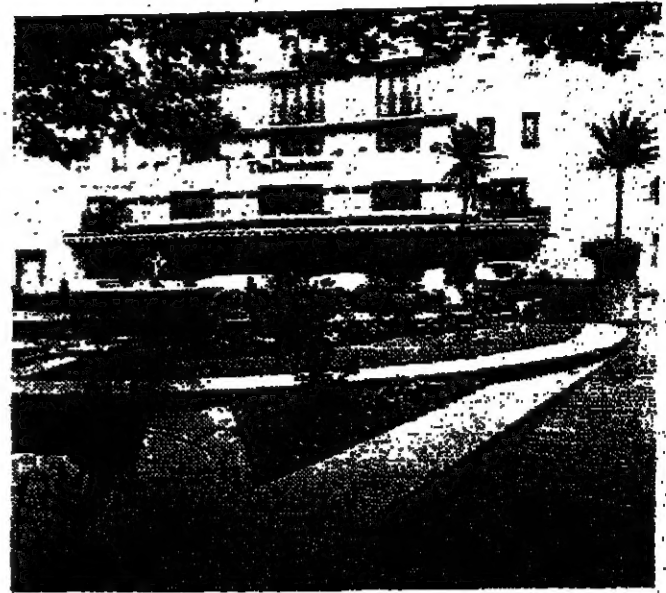
Eating in the restaurant, which is small and with tables set in a series of alcoves against decorated floral panels, was a particular pleasure with very friendly service from assistant Restaurant Manager Tony Curtis a name easy to remember when making further reservations! There are (increasingly in London hotels it's nice to

note) British specialities such as Breast of Duck with Gooseberry sauce and deep fried Lymeswold cheese, and the French-made ice creams and water ices are irresistible! Assume about £25 to £30 per person with wine and service. The Belgrave Sheraton also offers special weekend rates until the end of March and in a hotel which is 90% a business one it's very useful to know that Ms. Boulding gives particular welcome to the businesswoman staying at her hotel.

Other London hotels you might like to note are the Howard if you want to be close to the city - it's facing the river beside Waterloo Bridge - and the nearby Waldorf, which is a Trust House Forte as is the smart Westbury Hotel just off New Bond Street. Small, and attracting a regular clientele is the Chesterfield in Mayfair, and if you want to be in the heart of the West End for the theatre then try the small Pastoria just off Leicester Square.

Certainly one of the queens among London hotels is the Dorchester, lifting its impressive art deco front over Park Lane. Inside the feeling is of understated luxury, and though the hotel's rooms may not be sweeping modern their old style comforts appeal to many clients from social, fashion and business worlds. The details are impressive - the mirrored opulence of the long foyer, stretching almost a city block beyond the reception area, the 1930's detailing, the carpets with patterns specially woven to fit the curving corridors, the outlook towards the green spaces of Hyde Park. Outside fountains play, and the nightlife of London is a few steps away - or you can stay in the hotel and, in the bar with its horseshoe leather seats, mirrored ceiling and blue-and-white tiled murals of birds and cages, listen to the piano.

There are two principal restaurants (as well as light snacks and afternoon tea



The Dorchester
Park Lane, London, W.1.

taken in the long foyer, the Promenade Room,) and you can choose between the Terrace Room and the Grill Room, which has stayed with the same look for many years. Coffered ceilings with ornate decorations, pictorial tapestries, large chandeliers swagged with gilded ropes and tassels, lightly roughcast walls and a carpet with patterns and colours reminiscent of Liberty's. Mr Curry is Manager of the Grill and he presides with gentle urbanity over a menu that is a clever combination of dishes with many of Chef Anton Massmann's current choices of Cuisine Natur-

elle. There are many English dishes including a selection every day of roasts and savory puddings, each according to the day of the week - the Grill is open every day of the year for breakfast, lunch (12.30 to 3) and dinner (6.30 to 11, with slight changes of time on Sundays.) "The best thing we ever did was to go English four years ago," observed Mr. Curry, and that could extend to the puddings too. Taxes and 15% service are included, and at lunch the set three-course meal is £16.50, and besides these extras also includes a half bottle of wine.

Michael Leech

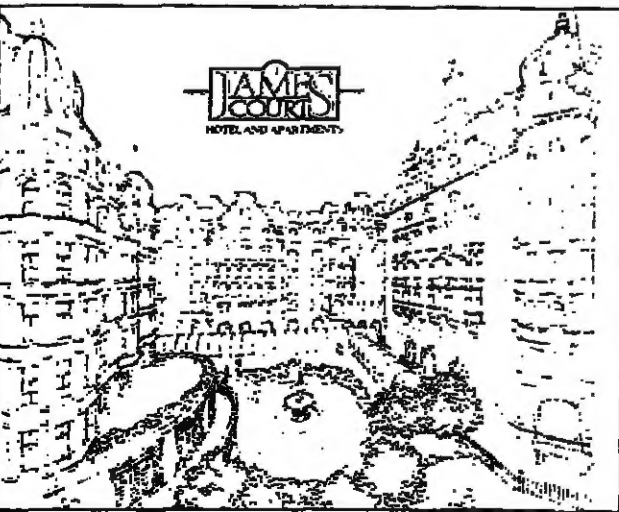


A view of the exterior and courtyard at Duke's Hotel,
St. James's Place, London SW1A 1NY.

Lunchtime, dinner, anytime

Sheraton Park Tower
THE RESTAURANT

101 KINGSBRIDGE, LONDON SW1X 7RN TELEPHONE (01) 235 8050.
Sheraton Hotels, Inns & Resorts Worldwide. The hospitality people of 125



The nearest thing to a Palace in London

A unique, world-class luxury hotel has opened in the heart of London. The huge and historic St James Court, a short stroll from Buckingham Palace, has been renovated to immense cost.

Its eight tall Edwardian buildings surround a central, landscaped courtyard and many of the original features have been lovingly restored. Every one of the 400 luxurious rooms and suites are beautifully different and the St James Court also offers 90 self-contained apartments.

There are three gourmet restaurants, a health and beauty complex and a business centre. The St James Court is elegant Edwardian clubland restored in a breathtaking style. Try it.

St James Court, Buckingham Gate, LONDON SW1 6AF.

Telephone: 01-834 2360/6655. Telex: 919557

Reservations: Utell International (Worldwide)

LONDON: 01-741 1588. Telex: 27817 Paris: 1.261.83.28. Telex: 240545

Düsseldorf: 0211-36-99-03. Telex: 8587675

VAN CLEEF & ARPELS LONDON

Have pleasure in announcing their annual exhibition of the latest creations of jewellery, Christmas gifts and watches from Paris to be shown for the first time in London.

November 26 - December 10, 1985

153 New Bond Street, London, W.1

Tel: 01-491 1405

"The epitome of British tradition is London's most famous hotel. The Dorchester."



In the heart of Mayfair, overlooking the greatest of London's royal parks, Hyde Park, proudly stands The Dorchester.

Now a Regent hotel. Here, our staff maintain the highest standards of service and cuisine in the United Kingdom. The Dorchester. A living tradition.

The Dorchester

A REGENT INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

45 BELLEVUE PLACE, LONDON W.1. TEL: 01-629 8888. TELEX: 887704 OR SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT.

THE GORE

This small, exclusive hotel is a great favourite with the discriminating traveller. Situated in the heart of Kensington and only 5 minutes ride to Harrods.

Singles from £40.

Doubles from £55.

189, Queen's Gate, London S.W.7.

Tel.: 01-584 6601.

Telex: 296244.

at The Montcalm

Les Célébrités

London's newest French Restaurant

A TASTE OF FRANCE

IN THE CAPITAL

OF ENGLAND

01-402 4288

NEED A LONDON BASE?

Businessmen: short or long term leases available on

EXCLUSIVE CENTRAL LONDON RESIDENCES

Hampton & Sons

6 Arlington Street, St. James's,

London SW1A 1RB

Tel: 01-493 8222 Telex: 25341

"A dreamy selection of knits (from Peru) - high style, low price."

inca

45 Elizabeth St.

London SW1A 1RB

01-730 7941

01-730 7941

AS SEEN ON U.S. TELEVISION (USA MAGAZINE) AND PEOPLE

TRASCO INTERNATIONAL

L.H.D. Mercedes Tax Free Limousines 36" & 44" Armoured cars and limousines Coach built cars Other makes & exotics



Over 100 units in stock World wide delivery Direct from source D.O.T. & E.R.A.



Tel: London (44) (1) 629 7779

Telex: (51) 8956022 TRAS G.

Trasco London Ltd.

65-67 Park Lane, London W1

Switzerland • United Kingdom • West Germany

DINING OUT

GREEN'S CHAMPAGNE BAR

Champagne, oysters and cold seafood, in heart of St. James's

now have a new section serving traditional hot English dishes.

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

30 Duke St. Tel: 930 4566

Ping Pong

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

Cosmopolitan food from Far and Middle East, Europe and the Americas. Rec. by Michelin, Gault Millau, Rancy and NY Times. Mon - Sat reservations. Tel. 828 6660.

94 Grosvenor Road, Westminster

RENT A BETTER CAR FOR LESS IN THE UK

LOTUS • MERCEDES

BMW • ROVER • PORSCHE

FERRARI • LAMBORGHINI

ROLLS ROYCE

Reservations: UK 01-759 4343

UK Tel: 917051 TANDOG

US 1-800-348-4833

Heathrow: Free Lane Town & Country

OFFICES AT ALL MAJOR UK AIRPORTS

SELF AND CHAUFFEUR DRIVE

FAO Says Famine Is Ending in Sub-Sahara

The Associated Press
ROME — The head of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said Thursday that acute famine was ending in much of Africa because the food supply had improved dramatically in countries bordering the Sahara that were affected by drought.

The agency said that the number of African countries with critical food shortages had dropped from 21 to five: Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola, Botswana and Mozambique.

Speaking on the eve of a biannual conference of agriculture ministers from more than 100 FAO member countries, the agency's director-general, Edouard Saouma, said:

"The conference opens at the most painful chapter of this decade: gradually, and thankfully, comes to a close: the acute famine in Africa."

"FAO staff and crop assessment missions confirm in many Sahelian countries the 1985 harvest now available will be an all-time record," he said.

The total production of food in the eight countries on the semi-arid fringe of the Sahara, he said, will be 6.3 million metric tons, more than 50 percent higher than the 4 million metric tons last year.

But these countries — Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal — remain heavily dependent on imports to meet chronic food shortages and need long-term planning programs, he said.

FAO surveys also show that the number of malnourished people in the developing countries has dropped significantly, Mr. Saouma said. "This is the first time we have detected such a decline."

Kasparov, Karpov Draw 23d Game

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — The 23d game of the world chess championship ended in a draw Thursday after the challenger, Gary Kasparov, playing white, made his 41st move.

Mr. Kasparov now leads 12 to 11 in the 24-game match. To retain his world crown, Anatoli Karpov, the champion, must win the final game, which is to be played Saturday. But Mr. Kasparov needs only a draw, which is worth a half point, to win the championship. Although the champion can win with 12 points, the challenger must have 12½.

An earlier match between the two men was canceled earlier this year after the 48th game. That match included 40 draws.



Morihiko Nishioka, a Japan Air Lines pilot, explains how his passenger jet strayed off course toward Soviet airspace.

JAL Jet, 132 Aboard, Strays Near Russian Security Zone

(Continued from Page 1)
official said Thursday. Moscow has made no public comment on the incident.

The Japanese plane, a Boeing 747 operating as Flight 441, took off from Tokyo's international airport at Narita at 12:14 P.M. on Oct. 31 with 110 passengers and a crew of 22 aboard. It was bound for Paris with a stop at Moscow.

The jet approached a weather front over the Sea of Japan shortly before 1 P.M. The pilot decided to break course briefly to skirt the clouds, and he switched off the automatic pilot's inertial navigation system, airline officials said.

After the clouds had been bypassed, he forgot to turn the navigation system back on, according to official accounts.

The plane then followed a magnetic heading rather than the automatic system's more sophisticated guidance and began drifting toward the east because of strong

winds. The jet headed toward Sakhalin.

Several Japanese military radar sites recognized it was off course, a spokesman for the Japan Defense Agency said Thursday. Military authorities then alerted Japanese civilian controllers and tried to raise the crew on an emergency radio frequency.

However, a Japan Air Lines spokesman said the volume on the emergency radio had been turned down so low that the crew could not hear the call.

Japanese military radar also picked up two or more unidentified aircraft circling over Sakhalin at the time. These apparently were the Soviet fighters waiting to see if the passenger jet would enter Soviet airspace there. There are a number of highly sensitive military installations on the island.

At 1:47 P.M., with the plane about 60 miles (97 kilometers) off course, the crew finally discovered the error, according to Japan Air Lines.

With clearance from the Russians, the jet made a sharp turn and returned to its normal course. It entered Soviet airspace at the correct point and flew without further trouble, to Moscow.

The plane never crossed into Soviet airspace at Sakhalin and the interceptors jets apparently did not come closer than about 30 miles.

Caller Says U.S. Captives In Lebanon Were Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

against the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia three days before. A blurred photograph of a dead man was later released to the Lebanese media, and the faction said it was the corpse of Mr. Buckley.

On Sept. 14, another hostage, the Reverend Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister, was freed after 16 months in captivity.

He said at a news conference after returning to the United States that his abductors had asked him to urge the administration of President Ronald Reagan to meet the demands of the kidnappers as soon as possible. He said his captors had threatened to kill the other American captives and also to kidnap more Americans to have their wishes met.

They demanded that in return for freeing the American hostages, the United States should put pressure on Kuwait to free 17 fundamentalists convicted for a series of bomb attacks there in December 1983.

The organization is believed to be holding five other Americans: Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press; Lawrence Martin Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest; Peter Kilburn, a librarian at the American University of Beirut; Thomas M. Sutherland, the university's dean of agriculture; and David Jacobsen, the director of the university hospital.

The caller said that Islamic Jihad would release a videotape of the hostages before they were shot.

Last Sept. 29, an anonymous caller telephoned a Western news agency with a message that the Americans were to be produced at a news conference. The conference never materialized, however.

The claim that the Americans had been killed came a week after three Soviet Embassy officials were released unharmed in West Beirut after a month of captivity at the hands of Muslim fundamentalists.

A group calling itself the Islamic Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the abductions and for killing a fourth Soviet captive.

Lagos to Reduce Staff Abroad

Reuters
LAGOS — Nigeria announced Wednesday it was decreasing its diplomatic staff abroad by 30 percent as part of austerity measures put into effect by the military government last month, according to a Lagos Radio report.

42 Reported Dead in Bogotá Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

from the April 19, 1970, presidential election that dissidents claim was fraudulent.

An anonymous caller who telephoned radio station RCN played a tape recording that declared that the rebels had seized the Justice Ministry "in the name of peace and social justice."

Last June, the M-19 rebels broke a truce with government security forces that had lasted for nearly a year.

An army communiqué earlier Thursday said 17 people had been killed and 34 wounded in fighting that began Wednesday when guerrillas raided and seized control of the five-story, block-long federal court building in the heart of this capital city.

Hundreds of people were in the building Wednesday when the rebels raided it, including Supreme Court judges who have their offices there.

Hours later, assault troops backed by armored vehicles braved

submachine-gun fire and surged inside. Scores of captives, including 10 judges, were freed by late Wednesday.

At 2 A.M. Thursday, armored vehicles began laying down an hour of machine-gun and cannon fire. Cannon fire punched half a dozen holes in the ministry's marble facade.

Soldiers cautiously advanced again into the ministry. But flames kept them from reaching the fourth floor, according to a soldier who took part in the operation.

Fire swept through the five-story building Wednesday night and early Thursday morning after guerrillas set fire to sections of the building, apparently to destroy court records.

Tape recordings played Wednesday in telephone calls to RCN and Caracol radio stations said M-19 was demanding to talk with President Betancur at the building and that Colombian newspapers publish the text of a rebel communiqué. The recordings also said the

guerrillas wanted Colombian radio stations and state-controlled television channels to give the rebels an hour a day for an undetermined time to present their views.

Thursday's army communiqué said the 17 persons killed included a soldier, four police, two civilians and 10 guerrillas. It said 20 civilians and 14 police were wounded.

Radio RCN quoted witnesses as saying guerrillas, packed inside a stolen telephone company truck, had driven into the court building's parking lot, leaped out and charged through an entrance, shouting "Viva Colombia!"

Hundreds of soldiers and police then surrounded the building, containing courtrooms and offices of Colombia's 24 Supreme Court judges and 20 other federal judges.

President Betancur and his cabinet met in a 12-hour emergency session at the presidential palace 300 yards from the Palace of Justice. No details of the meeting were given.

Rebels Belong To Leftist M-19

The Associated Press

BOGOTÁ — The guerrillas who seized Colombia's Justice Palace are members of a leftist insurgent group that broke a truce with the government last June, accusing President Belisario Betancur of not delivering on promised social programs.

The M-19, or April 19 Movement, takes its name from the date of a 1970 presidential election that dissidents said was fraudulent.

In 1979, the guerrillas stunned the Colombian military with a raid on an army arsenal in the Bogotá area in which they made off with 5,000 weapons. A year later, an M-19 unit shot its way into the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogotá and took dozens of hostages, including 16 ambassadors.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

Get the right feeling about Amsterdam
Yab Yum
Singel 295, Amsterdam
All major credit cards accepted.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

On the instructions of
Agricultural & Food Research Council

Research complex OXFORD England



Research Environment

100,000 sq ft of laboratory, office, and related accommodation set in over 320 acres of attractive agricultural land, just north of Oxford.

For Sale Freehold.

For further information please contact the Sole Agents:



The South of France Provence



A rare chance to acquire an estate, situated on the outskirts of a picturesque provençal village, lying in the rolling countryside of the HAUT VAR.

An offer of 11,250,000 Ft (approx \$1.25M) is sought for 33 hectares of superb, fully commercialised vineyard, with approx 400M² of spacious and characterful accommodation. The present US owners have created the finest of provençal wines for which they have won numerous gold medals.

Local accommodation, with a comprehensive tour of the estate and tastings can be arranged for interested purchasers. For further details please contact:

Mme Luce GHITTI
GHITTIMAR CONSULTANTS S.A.
2256, Route de Bandol
83110 SANARY-SUR-MER
FRANCE. Tel 94 29.86.64
Tlx 401890F



Own land in the great American West

What more perfect way to stake your claim than by purchasing five glorious acres in the Colorado Rockies for yourself and those you love. At Sangre de Cristo Ranches you can still own a sizeable piece of America at a very modest cost and on easy credit terms. This is scenic land in one of the fastest-growing states in the USA, a piece of the unspoiled, romantic old Southwest.

Sangre de Cristo Ranches is a subsidiary of Forbes Inc., publishers of the highly respected American business and financial publication, FORBES MAGAZINE. The land being offered for sale to you is a part of the huge 258,000-acre Forbes Trinchera Ranch, one of the oldest of the remaining big ranches in America. A sportsmen's paradise in all seasons for hunting, fishing, riding, hiking and boating. With fine skiing less than 50 miles away, the ranch ranks among the world's best-known preserves for deer, elk, game birds and other wildlife.

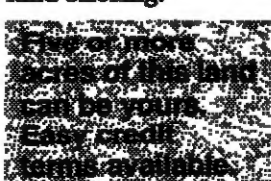
You can own majestic mountain views of Trinchera Peak and Mount Blanca (higher than Pikes Peak) which stand as silent sentinels protecting the rolling foothills and

valley that make up our Sangre de Cristo Ranches.

The land lies about 200 miles southwest of Denver, just east of US Route 160... the Navajo Trail. Its town is historic Fort Garland, the last command of Kit Carson.

For as little as \$4,500 total cash price you can purchase your own 5-acre Sangre de Cristo Ranch, with payments as low as \$45 monthly.

Important money-back and exchange privileges backed by FORBES MAGAZINE's distinguished reputation have contributed much to the great success of this unusual land offering.



For complete details on this wonderful opportunity, without obligation, please fill in and mail coupon today.

FORBES EUROPE
SANGRE DE CRISTO RANCHES INC.
P.O. BOX 86
LONDON SW11 3UT
ENGLAND

Name _____
Address _____
Telephone _____

Z 285

For Those Who Have Everything:

One, two and three bedroom luxury apartments overlooking the Mediterranean. World-class Health & Beauty Spa featuring authentic Dead Sea mineral baths, International Business Center, Shopping, Dining and Entertainment, on the premises. Plus 5-star hotel services 24 hours a day. All at The Daniel — the most distinctive resort in Israel. Prices start at two-hundred, seventy thousand U.S. dollars; financing available.

THE DANIEL Residence & Spa

Herzlia-on-Sea, Israel 46769
Tel: (052) 544 444 TLX: 341812 IL
London Office:
14-16 Cockspur St., London SW1, England
Tel: 839-7194 TLX 8950055

Own land in the great American West

Here's an outstanding opportunity to acquire a sizeable piece of America's ranchland at a very modest cost.

Sangre de Cristo Ranches Inc., the land development subsidiary of FORBES MAGAZINE, the American financial publication, is now offering for sale scenic ranchland in Colorado's Rocky Mountains. Spectacular land for a homestead and a lifetime of appreciation.

Minimum 5-acre ranch sites starting at \$4,500. Send today for fact kit and full color brochure.

FORBES EUROPE
SANGRE DE CRISTO RANCHES INC.
P.O. BOX 86, Dept. R-T
LONDON SW11 3UT
ENGLAND

Name _____
Address _____

Exclusive Investment Properties for Sale - Development

ALGARVE - ALBUFEIRA 60,000 sq.m. property, top location directly at the sea. Approved planning for 300 room hotel and 57 villas available, also suitable to build 270 apartments on. Price: US \$1.3 million.

IBIZA - BALEARES 100,000 sq.m. property right at the sea, approved urbanization, 28,000 sq.m. living area (villas, apartments, shops, etc.). Price: 2,200 Ft/sq.m.

For information and further objects please contact:
IBERUS Büro Deutschland - D. Schwamm
D-4030 Ratingen 1, Brügelmannweg 11
Tel: (0) 2102-26531, Tlx. 08581828 burg d

Frankfurt West-Germany



Your residence in the Commercial Centre of Europe
Here, at the most prestigious address in Frankfurt, you could become the owner of one of the most exclusive home units in a residential development with no more than 7 units. The units range in size from 200 sq.m. to 650 sq.m. Floor plans are variable in accordance with individual wishes and requirements. Purchase price per sq.m. is 3,400 DM.
Kobert & Wolfstädter
Eschersheimer Landstraße 69
D-6000 Frankfurt West-Germany
Tel. 089/590399, Tlx. 4189410.

NICE CÔTE D'AZUR VILLA GARIBALDI

420 sq.m. living space
2,500 sq.m. land
Price: FF. 3,000,000
MEDITERRANÉE CONSTRUCTION
Avenue Donatelli
06700 St-Laurent-du-Var,
France. Tel.: 93 29.48.48

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Blaming the Messenger

The new curbs that South Africa has imposed on reporting of the country's sorrows and disorders will hinder the world's understanding. Worse, they may prolong them. The huge, rebellious black majority lacks for any real communication in this deeply divided society. Independent press accounts have offered the only public outlet for their grievances. To curtail is to inflame.

Henceforth journalists working in South Africa will need police permission to report on disturbances in non-white areas covered by a three-month-old emergency decree. Unless they agree to a police escort, reporters may face up to 10 years in prison for covering anything from stone-throwing and school boycotts to work stoppages. Without permission no person may photograph, record or even sketch what is happening in these areas for dissemination within or outside the republic.

This thinking will not affect South Africa's state television, whose reporting of racial conflict is routinely sanitized. It will somewhat inhibit South African newspapers, already hobbled by censorship. But the real target is foreign journalists, especially foreign television. The new restraints, depending on how

they are enforced, could seal South Africa's black townships from outside scrutiny.

Verifiable reports of unrest have caused skittish foreign investors to pull back from South Africa. Lack of verifiable accounts risks something worse — rumor, exaggeration and anger. The Pretoria regime accuses the news media of inciting violence. Crowds surely do behave differently when the cameras are rolling, and people who mobilize crowds know television's magnifying, electrifying effect. Television coverage of police mauling unarmed demonstrators has struck apartheid where it hurts: on the world's evening news. But banning cameras will not restore social peace. Nor will it enhance a beleaguered regime's credibility, at home or abroad.

President P.W. Botha has yet to find solid political ground between those who clamor for reform and extremists who have just beaten his National Party in a parliamentary by-election. Unable to build a consensus for reform within South Africa and angry at the world press for showing how much it is needed, he now blames the messenger for the message. The message, however, reverberates: Fire!

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Yurchenko Affair

The turnout of Vitaly Yurchenko drives transfixed observers to the full range of theories created to deal with the murky of espionage. Always a favorite is a theory of Soviet wizardry which holds, in this instance, that the KGB cleverly planned the defection and defection of one of its elite officials to embarrass the CIA or to weaken Ronald Reagan's summit bid. Another is that Mr. Yurchenko was caught up in the peculiar confusion of motives and roles to which, if the spy novels have it right, people in the business of deception are especially prone. A third theory is that in the last year or so a catalyst in the whole system of international espionage has created among agents and intelligence services a pervasive sense of insecurity, of familiar moorings being lost, and has resulted in a series of defections and unmaskings that may not yet have come to an end. A fourth school holds that Mr. Yurchenko was not nearly so big a fish as was generally supposed when he was caught.

You do not have to be able to plumb the depths of this case on the Soviet side, however, to have disturbing questions about the manner in which it was handled on the American side. From the first evasive leaks to the press about the catch of a blue-chip defector, to the glee freely expressed in the resultant sure discomfit of the KGB, the CIA and those influenced

by its briefings in Congress and elsewhere have acted in a strangely incautious and amateurish way. It is not clear that professional procedures to ascertain the bona fides of a defector, and to retain the confidence of this difficult breed, were followed closely. Early on, according to what has been reported, Mr. Yurchenko enjoyed cozy meetings in a social setting with the CIA's brass. Somehow a ranking Soviet officer still in the stage of debriefing was watched so laxly that he could make his way to a Soviet haven in Washington.

Mr. Yurchenko, in his press conference on Monday, had every reason to give a report that he thought might ease his passage home in what are bound to be severe circumstances. His observations on the way he was treated by his temporary American hosts have to be taken skeptically. People who do the work he chose can have no illusions about the unforgiving nature of the world they inhabit.

We understand that there are facts and relationships that have to be held secret in these matters. But Americans also need a reliable explanation of what happened in this apparently unprecedented case. They need to know how the CIA let itself be made a fool of in so incredible a fashion, and how responsibility for it is to be assumed — and by whom.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Before the Summit, Yurchenko

Having first taken the propaganda initiative, the Russians now appear to be playing down the summit prospects. Yet both sides are wise enough to know that as far as Western Europe is concerned this is no longer, if it ever was, a propaganda battle but a genuine argument about matters of substance. There will be some weariness if the main endeavor is to cast the blame on the other side.

It seems just possible that the carefully staged [Vitaly] Yurchenko demerch was part of a process of blame distribution, should that prove necessary in two weeks' time. If so it was not a success. Rather than seek to embarrass each other, the two sides could better spend the remaining interval on sweetening rather than souring the atmosphere.

— The Guardian (London).

When the KGB man held his press conference, the CIA inexcusably froze, giving the Russians a propaganda field day with a phony charge that one of their men had been kidnapped and tortured, and had heroically escaped from a restaurant in Georgetown. Belatedly, friends of the CIA are fanning out all over town to assure us that poor Vitaly was merely a heartbroken lover, rejected by a Soviet diplomat's wife who was willing to play around with a KGB colonel but not a defector.

Critics of the CIA say that the KGB man was not properly "nurtured" by his handlers, and that if he had been pampered and loved he would never have "changed his mind."

Both theories overlook the fact that this spy is a trained liar who long ago chose deception as a way of life. In the grand tradition of Yuri Nosenko, he was a fake defector. He came over to make America's spooks look like saps and to tell the FBI with dark hints about congressional aides. Presumably he has discredited polygraph tests for years to come.

Task force chief Colin Thompson should

have given him a rigorous, skeptical debriefing, and quarantined him on suspicion of carrying contagious disinformation. The slim pickings offered, and the Russian's failure to supply the names of assets known to have reported to him in Canada, should have set off warning bells: Instead he was embraced and touted in the worst example of CIA naïveté since William Colby fired James Angleton and vouched for the planted Yuri Nosenko. No wonder so many of us suspect that Mount Alto moles burrow where orchids used to grow.

— Columnist William Safire.

Hard Times for Oil Exporters

Times are hard for oil producers. Every producer, it seems, has its own special need for increasing production. Topping the list is Mexico, which has a billion-dollar earthquake repair bill. The Iranians and Iraqis are still at each other's throats and thus sell indiscriminately to anyone. Nigeria is cash-strapped. Britain is running its North Sea wells dry and could collapse once its reserves are used up, a study on the economy's future recently said. Malaysia is in similar straits.

Compared with others, the country's problems seem mild. But oil production will increase by 18 percent next year to maintain its share to government revenue.

Although OPEC still has an official selling price, the fact is that OPEC's official price structure bears no resemblance to reality today. [Therefore] OPEC members have no choice but to stick to the agreed 16 million barrels per day in order to protect the market. Declining oil prices mean revenue shortfalls and less development among developing oil producers. For financially strapped countries such as Mexico, Nigeria and Indonesia, it means further difficulties in repaying debts, and more protectionism. In the end all will lose, oil producers and consumers alike.

— The Business Times (Kuala Lumpur).

Development Works in the Third World

By Pranay Gupta

COPENHAGEN — The West is more attentive these days to the twin demons of famine and the debt crisis than to the continuing Third World drama of development. Yet development is the best hope for overcoming those demons.

It is fashionable among skeptics in the West to assert that development aid has been a waste. That charge ignores a striking change that such aid has brought about in the Third World — what Bradford Morse, the American who heads the United Nations Development Program, calls the "release of human energy."

It is not merely that people are living longer and are in better health, nor even that literacy is on the rise. Nor is it only a question of more dams and roads being built. In the 35 years since the West began pumping what now amounts to an estimated \$500 billion into development assistance, there has come about a significant change in attitude among Third Worlders.

A new self-reliance is evident to those of us who travel in the Third World. Western aid has created a sharp increase in the capacity of people to absorb technology. And so, while Third World governments may owe a trillion dollars to Western financial institutions, at the grass roots there is greater confidence among people in their own capacity to change their living conditions.

Another significant change is a growing conviction that private enterprise and the market economy are far better tools for economic growth than state socialism. The development experience suggests that virtually every socialist attempt at economic progress in the Third World has failed conspicuously. The ultimate triumph of market-oriented capitalism may be near.

During recent travels I have seen confirmed

practitioners of state-run socialism — such as Burma, China and Tanzania — embarking on liberalization of their economies, a startling remodeling based if not on the concept of laissez-faire then at least on a system of incentives.

Why has this development story not received the sort of attention it merits? Why, when the subject is raised, is one likely to hear that development is just a license for Third World types to buy fancy cars and pay themselves fat, tax-free salaries in international agencies?

Scores of officials from development agencies — including the World Bank, the UN Development Program and UNICEF — met in Copenhagen this week to examine such questions. They agreed that part of their problem was that development agencies usually tell their stories only to others in the development community — preaching to the converted. The age of propaganda has ended and the "development story" needs to be told in sharp, human terms. Millions of lives have been affected for the better. It is a believable story that needs to be told believably.

Attending their meetings, an observer was struck by the candor. Participants did not gloss over the perceived failures of "development." They took into account criticism that the original United Nations development mandate was at worst innocuous and at best mildly benign.

They discussed criticism that the UN development machinery often substitutes international bureaucracy for real projects. A frequent charge has been that funding mechanisms and governance systems sometimes insulate multilateral

aid administration, particularly within the United Nations family, from effective accountability. All the same, these experts voiced a belief that when you look at the grass roots you find the development process to be working — working in different cadences and at different speeds, to be sure, but in a way that gives cause for hope not only to aid recipients but also to the donors.

The people of the Third World no longer seem to be saying, "Give us more." They are reforming their systems and turning more to themselves for innovative methods to ensure development.

But the Third World does expect continued understanding from the West: less protectionism and more effective way to tackle the debt crisis, perhaps through debt adjustment so that poor countries will have money for internal development. The Third World is pointing out that the international debt crisis will not be resolved unless Third World economies keep growing.

Another message from Copenhagen is that donor countries cannot hope to keep throwing money at emergency situations. Such aid is needed now, but it is no substitute for long-term development. The solution is to help the Third World promote further development so that the root causes of emergencies such as famine — poor food distribution and rampant population growth, for example — are tackled effectively. Development is the only worthwhile answer for the long term. And it has been shown to work.

The writer, author of "Vengeance: India After the Assassination of Indira Gandhi," is completing a book on the impact of development programs in the Third World. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A Historic Chance Because Moscow Needs Détente

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — If

the United States really wants to improve political relations with the Soviet Union and end the nuclear arms race, the Geneva summit will be a historic opportunity. The reason is not that the Soviet Union has suddenly become a benign or like-minded superpower but that, as Mikhail Gorbachev has made clear repeatedly, his foreign policy is an extension of domestic policy: to carry out his program of reform at home, he needs détente and arms control abroad.

None of this is acknowledged by the Reagan administration, which seems to have an acute case of cold war myopia about developments inside the Soviet Union. Ever since Mr. Gorbachev became general secretary in March, it has portrayed him as a slicker but traditional Soviet apparition, and his policy statements as nothing but "public relations."

In reality, everything indicates that Mr. Gorbachev is the first reform-minded Soviet leader since Nikita Khrushchev in the 1950s. Even before taking office, he pointedly identified himself with the reformist wing of the party, calling for "deep transformations" in the state economic system. Since March he has outlined a far-reaching decentralization of industrial management and curtailment of ministerial control, while declaring that "more major, important decisions" are still to come. If recent proposals in Pravda and Izvestia are an indication, those decisions may introduce, among other things, a considerably larger role for private enterprise and market relations.

Such reforms will not bring capitalism or democracy to the Soviet Union, but they will, inescapably, entail liberalizing changes in various areas. They may not alter the situa-

tion of active dissidents, but they will

improve the everyday life of millions of ordinary citizens and, by easing the political atmosphere and specifically censorship, respond to the aspirations of thousands of intellectuals and artists. Mr. Gorbachev may be preparing to pick up the Khrushchev banner of official de-Stalinization, as suggested in September by two prominent anti-Stalinist publications by Yevgeny Yevushenko, a bellwether of that long-suppressed cause.

But these internal possibilities stand no chance without a significant improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations — for two fundamental reasons.

First, economic reforms will require major new investments in non-defense sectors, especially consumer-related industries. Given the lagging rate of Soviet economic growth, such expenditures will be im-

possible unless military spending can be reduced or at least frozen. That will require an end to the strategic weapons race. It certainly precludes anything as costly as President Reagan's "star wars" program.

Second, Mr. Gorbachev needs détente-like relations if he is to become a strong reform leader in the deeply conservative Soviet system. He has brought reform-minded officials into the top leadership, and he recently ousted two opponents of economic change, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and the longtime Gosplan chief, Nikolai Baibakov. But he must overcome widespread protests, in the party elite and the state bureaucracy, that even modest decentralization and liberalization are too dangerous because of a "growing American threat." Better relations with Western Europe, Japan and China, which the Gorbachev leadership is also promising, cannot solve this central problem. In official Soviet eyes, America is the source of the arms race.

Despite these compelling domestic factors behind Mr. Gorbachev's appeals for a "revival of détente," he will not come to Geneva as a supplicant. Although eager to negotiate political and military agreements, he will be "tough," as the American cliché goes, partly because all leaders of great powers must be so, but also because of his special position as the Soviet Union's youngest and most Westernized leader in 60 years.

Those personal traits, along with his reform program, have aroused resentment among old-line conservatives who have been heard to refer to him derisively as *malchik*, or "the kid." Such attitudes no doubt motivated Andrei Gromyko's unusual assurance to the Central Committee: "Comrades, this man has a nice smile but he's got iron teeth."

If used by a conciliatory President Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev can show his teeth back home simply by insisting on U.S. recognition of the Soviet Union's right to equal political status in world affairs. Granted that, Mr. Gorbachev will negotiate at Geneva in accord with his domestic imperative that substantially improved relations are "extremely necessary."

At stake is the political agenda of a new generation of Soviet officials. Unable to claim credit for the great achievements of the past, from industrialization and the defeat of Nazi Germany to the nation's rise to superpower status, they may seek their generational destiny in reform at home instead of more power abroad.

If the Reagan administration fails to seize this opportunity for a new and possibly lasting détente, it will be saying that the United States prefers cold war and a nuclear arms race.

The writer is chief of Newsweek's Bonn bureau and author of "Reluctant Farewell: An American Reporter's Candid Look Inside the Soviet Union." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



But Gorbachev Has the Weaker Hand

By Andrew Nagorski

NEW YORK — Mikhail Gorbachev has one major asset as he prepares for Geneva: The West is continuing to see what it wants to see in Soviet policy and behavior. Assumptions, not Soviet reality, are the primary basis for Western conclusions. Evidence that contradicts those assumptions is ignored.

By any objective standard, the new Soviet leader should be coming to Geneva as the weaker of the two parties. But Western failure to analyze Soviet weaknesses will allow him to bargain with Ronald Reagan from a perceived position of equality.

Soviet officials are themselves often astounded by the ease of their victories in getting Westerners to see only what they want them to see. Many Western visitors pose no challenge whatsoever. From the intellectuals who praise the wonders of the Soviet penal system in the 1930s to Billy Graham, who came to the Soviet Union in the 1980s and marveled at the religious freedom, Western visitors have demonstrated an infinite capacity for self-deception.

Russians who participate in forums of East-West cooperation are generally accepted on the terms they choose for themselves. Thus, the Nobel Peace Prize Committee apparently saw little difference between Dr. Yevgeny Chazov, co-founder of this year's prize-winning group, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and his fellow doctors in the West, who are most of their individual concerns about the arms race. The committee overlooked the fact that Dr. Chazov represents a regime and a medical establishment — he is deputy minister of health, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and a personal physician to Soviet leaders — that have for years been dispatching members of the one small, independent Soviet peace group to psychiatric hospitals and labor camps.

Western politicians, both liberal and conservative, are also prone to selective perception when it serves their interests. During the 1980 presidential campaign, Ronald Reagan opposed Jimmy Carter's grain embargo on the grounds that it hurt only American farmers, not the Soviet

Union. Moscow was happy to agree with this assessment, never explaining why it was so infuriated by an embargo that allegedly had no impact. But there was evidence that, at least initially, the embargo seriously disrupted shipping and inland transport while Moscow scrambled to line up alternative suppliers, and that this deepened an already serious food crisis. Mr. Reagan chose to ignore such evidence for electoral reasons.

Today Mr. Gorbachev can look strong because Westerners choose to view him as strong. He and his agenda for the summit meeting have dominated Western press reports in recent weeks. The official part of this agenda is his crusade against "star wars." The unofficial part is his presentation of himself as a new breed of Soviet leader. For the most part the West has been beguiled by this image.

To be sure, Mr. Gorbachev has inherited a system with proven strengths. It maintains highly effective mechanisms of repression, based on the lasting legacy of wholesale terror. Since his ascension, four dissidents are known to have died in labor camps, and administrative procedures for confining others to mental hospitals have been simplified.

Centralized planning allows the state to concentrate its resources as it wishes, particularly on the military, even when the economic base shows signs of decay. But Mr. Gorbachev and his planners know how widespread that decay already is. The East-West technology gap is steadily growing, no matter how much technology the KGB manages to steal from the West. A sullen population can be forced to dig tunnels for the Moscow subway but not to produce the next generation of computers.

The bureaucracy remains profoundly ambivalent about advanced technology, both coveting it and fearing its potential. In a society where a Xerox machine is considered a dangerous weapon, the idea of giving ordinary citizens broad access to computers, with the information they can provide, is profoundly unsettling.

What should be expected from Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva? His first priority is to block "star wars" because it raises the specter of a Western spurt in technology that could leave his system in the dust. He probably does not truly fear that the development of "star wars" would tempt the West to make a first strike, but he has to be frightened by the prospect of a

diminution of the intimidating power of the Soviet military. The longer-term goal is likely to be to convince the West that it should share its technology, thereby helping Moscow resolve its high-tech dilemma.

This gives the West an opportunity for some tough bargaining. Any progress toward an agreement should be conditioned on progress on arms control but also on human rights, Afghanistan and Poland. Mr. Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly on regional conflicts was a start toward broadening the summit agenda.

The writer is chief of Newsweek's Bonn bureau and author of "Reluctant Farewell: An American Reporter's Candid Look Inside the Soviet Union." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

possible unless military spending can be reduced or at least frozen. That will require an end to the strategic weapons race. It certainly precludes anything as costly as President Reagan's "star wars" program.

Second, Mr. Gorbachev needs détente-like relations if he is to become a strong reform leader in the deeply conservative Soviet system. He has brought reform-minded officials into the top leadership, and he recently ousted two opponents of economic change, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and the longtime Gosplan chief, Nikolai Baibakov. But he must overcome widespread protests, in the party elite and the state bureaucracy, that even modest decentralization and liberalization are too dangerous because of a "growing American threat." Better relations with Western Europe, Japan and China, which the Gorbachev leadership is also promising, cannot solve this central problem. In official Soviet eyes, America is the source of the arms race.

Despite these compelling domestic factors behind Mr. Gorbachev's appeals for a "revival of détente," he will not come to Geneva as a supplicant. Although eager to negotiate political and military agreements, he will be "tough," as the American cliché goes, partly because all leaders of great powers must be so, but also because of his special position as the Soviet Union's youngest and most Westernized leader in 60 years.

Those personal traits, along with his reform program, have aroused resentment among old-line conservatives who have been heard to refer to him derisively as *malchik*, or "the kid." Such attitudes no doubt motivated Andrei Gromyko's unusual assurance to the Central Committee: "Comrades, this man has a nice smile but he's got iron teeth."

If used by a conciliatory President Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev can show his teeth back home simply by insisting on U.S. recognition of the Soviet Union's right to equal political status in world affairs. Granted that, Mr. Gorbachev will negotiate at Geneva in accord with his domestic imperative that substantially improved relations are "extremely necessary."

At stake is the political agenda of a new generation of Soviet officials. Unable to claim credit for the great achievements of the past, from industrialization and the defeat of Nazi Germany to the nation's rise to superpower status, they may seek their generational destiny in reform at home instead of more power abroad.

If the Reagan administration fails to seize this opportunity for a new and possibly lasting détente, it will be saying that the United States prefers cold war and a nuclear arms race.

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton University and a frequent commentator on Soviet affairs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

There's Business to Do

Along with a chance to meet Russian people, American visitors to the Soviet Union get an opportunity to see America from fresh perspectives. For example, I found the view of President Reagan from the streets and on the television screens of Moscow as enlightening as our delegation's visit to the Kremlin or our conference with a panel that included a Soviet general. As a member of a traveling group that included two U.S. congressmen, a journalist and arms control negotiators, I return from Russia with an impression of Ronald Reagan as a leader who says *nyet* and little else when it comes to dialogue with his Soviet counterparts.

Perhaps he underestimates the effect of his definition of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire." Russian commentators repeat the phrase so often that it has become part of the popular language. A national culture known for its anxiety is unlikely to toss off this sort of evidence. I heard the phrase repeated everywhere. It is offered as evidence that America does not want and will not encourage détente or significant arms reduction.

This image of my country concerns me for several reasons, but primarily because it is not accurate. The United States is historically the world leader in the science of conflict resolution. A review of labor-management policies and practices would indicate that Americans are masters at nonviolent negotiation. Universities offer courses in negotiating skills; patterns for conflict resolu-

tion are created in these and other institutions and have become an impressive made-in-U.S.A. product.

This is one export we need never limit. To judge from his past performances, however, President Reagan has moved creative negotiation to the top of the list of products prohibited for export to the Soviet Union.

His timing seems off. Mikhail Gorbachev is the first Soviet leader since the revolution who can be called an educated man in the classic sense. His two university degrees, his worldliness and his comprehension of the ways world opinion is formed set him apart from his predecessors. Not only can he be expected to avoid any indication that he refuses to communicate, he can be counted on to take the initiative, to make offers that will have many Americans wondering why Mr. Reagan refuses out of hand.

The Soviet Union and the United States have made progress since the days when Nikita Khrushchev took off a shoe and used it to pound for attention at the United Nations. But too often these days President Reagan appears to want the world to believe that the shoe has changed hands. The posture is counterproductive, and becomes more so as the date of the Geneva summit draws near.

I do not mean to oversimplify the negotiation process. Both as a businessman and as one of many individuals who helped frame proposals for the U.S. Institute of Peace, I am aware of the complexities and difficulties inherent in reaching any significant agreement. But today we have a planetary crisis on our hands,

The Dupe Might Be Yurchenko

By Allan E. Goodman

WASHINGTON — Vitaly Yurchenko is lying. The Soviet intelligence agent says he was "forcibly abducted" last August in Rome by the CIA, brought "unconscious" to the United States, "forced to take some drugs" during his debriefing and then, "due to a momentary lapse of attention" of his case officers, given a chance on Saturday to "break out to freedom and come to the Soviet Embassy" in Washington.

Those claims have absolutely no basis in fact. U.S. intelligence services rarely encourage defections, and never do so by the use of force and drugs. The CIA would much rather persuade the potential defector to remain in place; once someone defects, his or her connection to information dries up. While Soviet defectors often disclose much-needed details about past KGB methods and operations, the days of scoops on current information are over.

Once in the United States, defectors are handled with kid gloves. Drugs, especially, are anathema. To use drugs would deprive the United States of the all-important high ground in espionage, discourage others from working for America and call into question any information derived from a defector's debriefing.

To succeed, defectors need to establish a relationship of trust so as to draw out the most detailed picture possible of the intelligence group with which the defector worked.

All this cannot be pleasant for the defector, who knows that he or she is an object of contempt not only in the country betrayed but in the new one as well. The strain of escape, the permanent severing of family and cultural bonds and the endless hours of debriefing take their toll.

None of that was evident on Mr. Yurchenko's face in front of the cameras at his press conference in the Soviet Embassy. He was poised. His indignant rhetoric about American "kidnappers" was, I suspect, meant to play well in Europe and the Third World on the eve of the U.S.-Soviet summit, at which Soviet human rights violations are to be discussed.

In short, I think that he was a plant, and that his defectors probably suspected him of being one. He would have done better to look a little more bewildered, hung over, mistreated, to make his case convincing.

What happened is probably this: Mr. Yurchenko, a senior KGB officer, believed that he had convinced U.S. intelligence operatives in Rome that he wished to defect. They played along, reserving judgment until he voluntarily entered U.S. territory.

There may have been some early concrete results from the debriefing process if Mr. Yurchenko implicated U.S. personnel who appeared to have been working for Soviet intelligence. But the subsequent hours of debriefing must have convinced U.S. experts that he was not genuine.

How he got away from U.S. intelligence officers and to the Soviet Embassy is anybody's guess, but I think officials were suspicious enough to tempt him into running. And he did.

The KGB will not be pleased with Mr. Yurchenko's performance. He could not have learned much in a month to add to what the Soviet intelligence service already knows about the CIA and how it handles defectors. He probably did cause Soviet agents in the United States whose cover might have been shaky. He certainly scared Soviet agents who know the KGB's willingness to expose low-level operatives in order to establish a plant as bona fide.

Mr. Yurchenko will probably return to Moscow to a much-publicized hero's welcome — and ostracism by his colleagues, then early retirement. I would not be a bit surprised to learn some months from now that an allegedly independent Vitaly Yurchenko is in a Soviet mental institution and will never be heard from again.

The writer is associate dean at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. He joined the CIA in 1975, and in 1979-80 was the presidential briefing director for the agency's chief of staff. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR NOV. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Chinese Demand a Parliament
PEKING — Ten thousand students paraded with banners and lanterns, shouting "banzais" for the Constitution, the Emperor and China [on Nov. 7], in celebration of the decree granting an earlier convening of Parliament than was at first intended. The enthusiasm shown was not, however, reflected in the provincial assembly, the Tzu-cheng-yuan. The formal reception of the Imperial edict precipitated a heated debate. Speeches of provincial members revealed disappointment that Parliament is not to open earlier than 1913. The keynote of the speeches was that the convening of Parliament is essential if China is to escape Corea's fate. Leading members hotly demanded that the Government show how it hopes to protect Manchuria during the ensuing three years.

1935: Spread of African War Feared
DIBOUTI, French Somaliland — The problem confronting France and England in this part of the world is the possible spread of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. Opinion in British and French Somaliland is that Premier Mussolini's program is so definitely outlined that he is committed to action which may lead to serious incidents. England is making certain she will not be caught by surprise. Protection has been assured from the Sudan to Somaliland and even to Kenya. She has increased 20-fold her air force in the Sudan and has added to the number of planes patrolling the Eritrean and Libyan frontiers. Defenses in the Suez and the Mediterranean have been reinforced, while at the southern end of the Red Sea England is also prepared to combat any warlike moves.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

PHILIP M. FOISIE
WALTER WELLS
SARAH L. ART
ROBERT S. MCCABE
CARL GEWIRTZ

Executive Editor
Editor
Managing Editor
Deputy Editor
Deputy Editor
Associate Editor

RENE BONDI
ALAIN LECOUR
RICHARD H. MORGAN
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Director of Advertising Sales

Deputy Publisher
Associate Publisher
Associate Publisher
Director of Operations
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 47.47.12.65. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 24-34 Hengway Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 3-28618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Macdonald, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4822. Telex 26309.

Foie Gras Frais de Canard to Go? The Lofty Tour d'Argent Establishes A Grocery Outpost at Street Level

PARIS — He wears a blue cornflower in his lapel ("I would feel naked without it") as if it were a touch of imperial purple, and why not? Claude Terrail can trace the history of the Tour d'Argent, his three-star restaurant, back four centuries, and his maternal grandfather was the proprietor of the Café Anglais, a famous 19th-century restaurant mentioned by Proust and domain of the great and unapproachable chef Adolphe Duglère of the sole of that name.

Terrail's eye is vigilant, his waistline slim despite 40 years in his tower, his dress impeccable; his charm is both as crisp and as uncanny as his famous *canard pressé* and his flourishes as expensive as a *Château Lafite '45*.

Why on earth would such a man want to become a grocer? For the truth is that right across the street from the Tour d'Argent, at 2 Rue Cardinal-Lemoine, there is now a shop called Les Comptoirs de la Tour d'Argent that sells edibles under the Tour d'Argent

MARY BLUME

label and also Claude Terrail napery, peignoirs and neckties decorated with sitting ducks or silver towers. Not the sort of cravat that Mr. Terrail would be caught dead in.

His own necktie is elegantly *tacheté*. "It's four years old, I could hardly expect people to buy something that old, could I?" Sometimes *fondant* wouldn't melt in his mouth.

He has gone into groceries, he explains, for a sole reason: to protect the Tour's customers. The shop across the street became vacant and, fearing that a low-class restaurant might open whose customers would offend his own with uncouth words and gestures, he promptly decided to take over the premises. Now not only can his guests descend from his fastness without fear of running an unsightly and unmannerly gamut, but they can also, as Mr. Terrail puts it, "leave Paris with a *foie gras frais de canard* tucked under their arm to eat in Hong Kong or New York or Timbuktu."

The duck and goose livers at the Comptoirs are prepared under the supervision of the Tour's chef, Dominique Bouchet, and are the only

'Some people talk about a return to the source. I talk about a return to the sauce. I am for sauces because I am a restaurateur. Otherwise everyone might as well stay home and eat porridge,' says Claude Terrail.

fresh foodstuffs available, the rest being bottled or canned. The prices range from eight francs for 50 grams of Dijon mustard to 17,000 francs for a bottle of *Fine Cols du Griffier 1788*.

There are 22 kinds of tea, 14 jams, 9 olive oils, 4 honeys, a *vinagrette française* salad dressing every bit as good as Paul Newman's and canned Sauce Montmorency, canned Sauce Mazarine and canned Sauce Marco Polo.

The Sauce Marco Polo can be served with poultry, meat, shellfish and fish and is Mr. Terrail's pride and joy since it introduced Parisians to green peppercorns some 25 years before they became as common as *petit pois*.

"I defy anyone to tell the difference between this sauce and one made at the last minute!" says Mr. Terrail. "I have taken the gamble and put my name at risk."

He would not dream of selling meat to accompany his sauce. "Meat is a personal affair," he says sternly. "One person likes it rare, another well-done, another medium. It is not a responsibility I can take. My sauce awaits them — they can prepare their chicken or meat or fish as they wish."

"Some people talk about a return to the source. I talk about a return to the sauce. I am for sauces because I am a restaurateur. Otherwise everyone might as well stay home and eat porridge."

INSTEAD of porridge, he would like to see them eat his *foie gras d'oie truffé des Trois Empereurs* (810 francs for 600 grams) as prepared for the first time by Duglère in October 1867, at the Dinner of the Three Emperors at the Café Anglais. The host was Terrail's grandfather, Claudius Burdel, the occasion was the Paris World's Fair, the three emperors were Wilhelm I of Prussia, Czar Nicholas and the future Nicholas II (Bismarck also came along) and the *foie gras* became a classic. It must be eaten within two days but Terrail hopes eventually to have a preserved or semi-preserved version.

He is also going to have Claude Terrail chocolates by Christmas-time, and until the fine weather changed he sold ice cream cones, at his 5-year-old son's suggestion, at five francs or nine francs for a double. His prices are not lower-high.

"The shops are a showcase for pretty things. The Tour d'Argent does well, thank God. If we sell enough to pay the rent, fine. But I wouldn't want it thought that Les Comptoirs de la Tour d'Argent are a business."

Still, there is the inevitable comparison with Pierre Cardin who has splashed his name on countless products and whose recently ac-



Claude Terrail and the view from the tower.

quired former three-star restaurant (it is no longer listed in the Michelin guide) Maxim's, has everything packaged under its label from spaghetti to sardines.

"Cardin is very intelligent," Terrail says. "The idea is the same. All I can say in all simplicity is that Maxim's hasn't a star and each time I do something I put my three stars at risk. If Maxim's does something only so-so, it's not a drama. If I do something less than perfect, it is."

That is the only difference. Cardin is certainly more intelligent than I am. He has boutiques, hotels, airplanes, things everywhere all over the world. That's not my aim."

There is no reason to disbelieve Terrail's view that his shop is a way of defending his tower and its guests from unruly oafs. On the side, it might inspire his guests to respond with proper dignity to his seigneurial welcome and to stop pinching the coffee spoons ("Even the French do it," he sighs). These can now be purchased for 140 francs at the Comptoirs, as well as the frequently purloined Tour ashtrays, which means that for only 25 francs a guest can leave the restaurant with a free conscience and without a suspicious bulge in the pocket.

THOSE who wish to economize on having a meal at the Tour but let the folks back home think they did, can spend 90 francs on an authentic Tour d'Argent menu rather than about 1,000 francs a person on an authentic Tour d'Argent dinner.

Before the Paris venture, Terrail had already sold some prepared foods in Tokyo and the United States and he thinks the future may even be spacious enough to accommodate a Claude Terrail menswear line. Despite his disclaimers, it looks as if Terrail really is in business with his Comptoirs and after some hesitation he agrees that he is.

"I think," he finally says, "that we shouldn't have complexes about being, as you call it, grocers. The Claude Terrail line — that's it. If we do it in good taste. After all," he states, "we are the creators of taste."

Sounds of Exotic Cultures Enter Musical Mainstream

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — Ever since Western explorers ventured out beyond the known limits of civilization, those back home have been fascinated by exotic cultures. In the late 19th century, at the height of colonialism, this fascination had begun to express itself overtly in Western art, so much so that the Museum of Modern Art here could mount a whole show last season documenting the influence of "primitive" art on the modernists. This influence has continued unabated (except for the disruptions of war) to the present day, and forms the bedrock for any attempt to explain the recent sharp increase in popularity of non-Western music in New York and the West in general.

In the colonial past, Westerners may have been titillated by the exotic, but they also looked down upon the arts of other cultures as lower on the evolutionary scale — or less imbued with divine grace — than their own. Today, shaken in our world-conquering self-confidence, we are more willing — eager, even — to seek out the exotic for enlightenment.

More and more Westerners, especially among the young, seem to be yearning for alternatives to the drab normality of too much mainstream art. Non-Western arts in general, and music in particular, provide such alternatives — music that is overtly religious, tied to man's mystical aspirations and kinetic energies in a more direct yet mysterious way than our own music.

"I sense a bit of boredom in the music business in the West, both classical and popular," says Robert Browning, whose non-Western concerts at the tiny downtown Alternative Museum over the last decade laid the groundwork for his newly founded World Music Institute, designed to present such music on a broader scale. Browning adds that a healthy portion of his Alternative Museum audiences consisted of composers and musicians, mostly from the experimental, jazz and popular areas.

"People want something new and different, something they aren't finding in Western art forms," suggests Peter Grilli, director of the performing arts program at the Japan Society.

No city in the world can offer a wider variety of such exotic musical alternatives than New York. This week alone, Soh Daiko, a troupe specializing in Japanese drumming, will be at the Japan Society on Friday and Saturday nights. And on Saturday, Carnegie Hall will be the site of another of the many Festival of India presentations this season, this one an ambitious concert sponsored by Browning's World Music Institute. The program will feature Nikhil Banerjee, one of the masters of the *sitar* (the same ornately decorated, guitar-like instrument played by Ravi Shankar), as well as the Langas and Manghaniyars, folk musicians from the remote Thar Desert region of the northwestern Indian state of Rajasthan.

But these are the mere iceberg-tips that happen to be surfacing this week. New Yorkers are being positively deluged these days with concerts representing the high-art traditions of India, the Middle East, Indonesia, Japan and even, belatedly, China: with folk and popular music from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and now, slowly, with noncommercial folk traditions from the entire planet. Sometimes, these musicians accompany dance or theater troupes. But more and more often, they appear here on their own.

The big troupes and the smaller musical groups appear not just in major midtown spaces. They also frequent the new downtown Triplex Theater, where the World Music Institute is offering the bulk of its concerts. And now there are several glamorous spaces consecrated to non-Western performers, chief among them the Asia Society, whose fancy new building on Park Avenue at 70th Street, completed in 1981, includes a lovely 258-seat basement theater, and the Japan Society, whose handsome building near the United Nations contains a 279-seat

theater that is being used more and more for performances of traditional Japanese arts — like the *Soh Daiko* troupe.

The present popularity of non-Western concerts was preceded by what seems now to have been an anticipatory burst of interest in the late 1960s, sparked by the Beatles' involvement with all things Indian. Shankar suddenly found himself a star of the counter-culture, to his considerable bemusement.

While that mass popularity faded by the early '70s, it seems in retrospect to have helped provide the foundation for today's more sophisticated audience. Partly that is because a generation that had its interest piqued in the late '60s studied the music seriously and is now coming into positions of influence within the presenting organizations and in the media.

A growing number of Westerners have attended ethnomusicology courses — both the academic study of non-Western music and, more strikingly, its actual performance. Ethnomusicologists were also primarily responsible for the easy availability of non-Western music on recordings, especially the popular Nonesuch Explorer series. Ethnomusicology students have come to the fore in such academic bodies as the American Institute of Indian Studies, which organized the American tour of the folk musicians at Carnegie Hall Saturday. Or they have founded or taken over actual performing or presenting institutions.

ONE example is Browning, the Englishman widely credited as the catalytic force behind the current popularity of non-Western concerts here. Another is Ralph Samuelson, an American expert on the *shakuhachi*, the Japanese flute. Samuelson is also associate director of the Asian Cultural Council, which funds artists' exchanges, and president of the Society for Asian Music, which offers a Sunday afternoon concert series at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

One other explanation for New York's growing centrality in world music lies in its growing world centrality. Other Western capitals — London or Paris, for example — remain centers primarily for the kinds of non-Western music played in lands they once colonized. Thus Indian music flourishes in London and African music in Paris, partly because there are large ethnic communities there who want to hear the music of "the old country."

New York's ethnic communities span a wider range, probably, than those of any other Western city. There are Latins of every description here: Africans, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Iranians, Indians, Southeast Asians, enough people from the Caribbean to sustain huge annual festivals. And New York's approximation of a microcosm of the world's ethnic variety has been made more exact in the past decade, with an enormous influx of Asian and Latin peoples.

Some of these immigrants were well-to-do in their homelands; others have risen on the economic scale once they got here. Browning estimates that at least half the audiences at his recent weekend of Triplex Theater concerts of Indian music came from the New York Indian community. Soh Daiko, the Japanese drummers, consist of members of the New York Japanese-American community. "There are second- and third-generation Americans who are trying to rediscover the cultural roots their parents turned their backs on," says Grilli.

It is not just a rise in the number of New York outlets for foreign musicians that explains the recent increase in such concerts here. There is now a growing nationwide network of independent promoters (many within black or ethnic communities), universities and museums that can make extensive tours possible. And no one has done more to organize that network than Beate Gordon, the longtime director of the performing arts department at the Asia Society (that society at the outset as well as the Asian Cultural Council) were funded by the late John D. Rockefeller 3d, whose role in the fostering of non-Western music here deserves special mention on its own. Gordon makes at least one extensive trip abroad each year to scout out new performers for the society and the country at large.

Such tours are facilitated by a new willingness by foreign governments and corporations to underwrite them. Japan, which Grilli says has grown increasingly sensitive to the need for international public relations, has the semi-governmental Japan Foundation for such purposes, and the similarly organized Indian Council for Cultural Relations in New Delhi has helped fund many of the Festival of India tours. National airlines will sometimes help with transportation. And in America, the Japan Society has actively solicited corporate support for major tours —

Continued on page 8



Nikhil Banerjee, a master of the sitar.

Authors Become Public Figures as Dutch Fiction Booms

by Marise Simons

AMSTERDAM — If a nation's reading habits are in any way a measure of its frame of mind, then the Netherlands is in a state of ebullience. Reports that Europe is slumped in cultural fatigue appear not to have reached here. Poets, playwrights and essayists have always had an audience in the Netherlands, but of late people have responded strongly to fiction writers in search of a new social cohesion. Not since the Eighties, the Dutch modernist literary movement of the 1880s, have the novel and novelists carried such authority.

Dutch authors have become public figures and are called on to produce columns, speeches and interviews on a broad range of subjects, as though they were society's newly appointed arbiters. In the last few years, fiction (excluding crime novels, science fiction and romances) has jumped from 10 to 17 percent of total book sales. "More than before, people are buying Dutch writers, both the established names and the new people who are not writing from an ivory tower," said Laurens van Krevelen, the director of Meulenhoff, a leading literary publisher.

Some skeptics argue that all this activity is a superficial trend created by the media and its culturalists. Writers and their private lives, this argument goes, are merely the latest distraction in a country with increasingly short working hours and high unemployment. Readers, it is said, are more likely to thumb through the new book supplements to keep up with belleristic chatter than actually to read and finish the books.

But the buyers of fiction are mainly people between 18 and 30 years old, a new generation of readers for whom books appear to play an important role. "We have slowly dismantled our common ideals and beliefs," the novelist Kester Frerik said in one of the Amsterdam cafés that serve as literary salons. "Now we're seeing novels again that try to look for a philosophy, a vision, that do more than hold up a mirror of society."

The views of Frerik, who will be lecturing this year on Dutch literature at the University of Minnesota, are shared by others who think artists have gained in authority

as the traditional guides — politicians and priests — have lost status and credibility. "As we've taken things apart, power, religion, the university, we've made everything more complex," Hans Maarten van den Brink, a respected literary critic, said. "People are searching again for coherence, but not from experts who make things more complicated. They are turning to the arts. Museum visits have increased enormously. And people are looking to writers for a synthesizing voice."

The young men and women writing fiction here are not exactly providing answers. But their work, varying widely in style and theme, has a new optimistic tone, a daring shift in a nation where optimism has long been seen as naïveté or opportunism. "The difference today is that it is slowly becoming acceptable again to write about ethics, values, to touch on religious ideas, to be lyrical about nature," Van den Brink said. Oak de Jong, 32 years old, whose two novels, "Blowing Summer Dresses" and "Circle in the Grass," have had runaway sales, describes himself as a mystic. Ari van der Heijden, 32, has been chronicling the '60s and '70s, when educated youth turned to drug use, street violence and urban squatting as a way of life. He has called his trilogy in progress "A Toothless Time," a study of a generation stuck in adolescence but searching for its own values.

HARRY MULISCH, one of the Netherlands' most revered authors, is himself a man of irreverence. "The writer has become a kind of pop star, he's visible, he appears on TV," he said pouring black coffee in his studio, which is unusually spacious and tidy for Amsterdam's normally overfurnished canal houses. "Young people nowadays have more money, and they must have the new books; it's the done thing. Of course, as a writer, I think that's great. Snobism has always been a driving force for the arts. The Renaissance monarchs attracted writers and painters and musicians and let them work. Snobism is good for art."

His first novel sold 6,000 copies in six years and was, he recalls, "no worse than what I did afterward." His latest book, "The Assault," has already sold a near-record 250,000 copies in the Netherlands. "The Assault," tells of

the killing of a Dutch collaborator during World War II that has consequences in the present. A compelling parable of war, it is being widely translated and appeared in the United States this year.

Publishers here say there is an awakening interest abroad in Dutch writing. Translations are being made into Swedish, German and French, and there are English-

The young men and women writing fiction here are not exactly providing answers. But their work, varying widely in style and theme, has a new optimistic tone, a daring shift in a nation where optimism has long been seen as naïveté or opportunism.

language versions of Mulisch's "Two Women" and "The Stone Bridge Bed," of "Rituals" by Cees Nooteboom, of "Turkish Fruit" by Jan Wolkers and of books by Marga Minco, Frans Kellendonk and Maarten het Hart.

But the process has been slow. In spite of all the literary activity in the Netherlands, "We need a Dutchman to win the Nobel Prize," Mulisch quipped. "That would change the whole outlook on our literature. In 1979 Louis-Paul Boon [a Flemish poet] got a letter from the Swedish ambassador inviting him to an audience. Everyone knows what that means. A few days later Boon died of a heart attack." Another candidate, the novelist Simon Vestdijk, "also died too soon."

One impediment, Mulisch said, is that there have been

no great writers to draw attention to the others. "Even the Scandinavians had Strindberg, Ibsen, Kierkegaard. Some people abroad may have heard of our Multatuli. Of course, a lot of Dutch writing has always belonged to the naturalistic drawing room tradition, which doesn't do well abroad — portraits of daily life, Vermeer on paper. We have no great problems. We are a small country under a gray sky with a Calvinist past."

The Dutch have been a nation of avid book buyers and printers since the 17th century, when their papermaking, printing and engraving turned the nation into Europe's center of publishing. Work from other countries was printed here because it was cheaper or because it was censored back home. The Netherlands' mixture of libertarian and mercantile spirit led Descartes and Pascal to publish here what they could not bring out in France. They were followed by Rousseau and Voltaire; the latter had such spats with his stingy Dutch publisher that he even modeled an unpleasant character in "Candide" after him.

According to the Institute for Book Research in Amsterdam, the Dutch nowadays spend close to \$40 a person annually on books. The English spend less than \$12. For a population of 14 million people, there are more than 1,100 public libraries. There is a bookstore for every 7,000 people, not counting the multitude of secondhand bookstores, elegantly known here as "antiquarian."

The Athenaeum bookshop, on Amsterdam's central Spui Street, is one of the city's choicest spots for literature, with a stock of more than 15,000 titles. Athenaeum is a fine barometer of shifting tastes: literary accounts of travels, old and new, occupy a prominent place, and an entire room is still devoted to classical texts and studies, ranging from the illustrated "Love and Seduction in Antiquity" to 21 titles on and by Aristotle. Purchases of French literature have dropped, the bookstore's director, Guus Schuij, said, since studying French ceased to be obligatory in high school.

By contrast, the importers of Penguin Books here say the Netherlands is the company's largest customer outside the English-speaking world. Popular American authors include Norman Mailer, Philip Roth, John Updike, John Irving, Raymond Carver and Ann Beattie.

Behind their jovial and broadminded manner, the Dutch are also a nation of quarrelsome citizens who like to exercise their considerable capacity for indignation. The primer Calvinists criticize the Roman Catholics, and the Catholics argue among themselves about the authority of the Vatican. S satire and parody thrive — but of late people have expressed concern that more bitter and insulting language has found its way into print.

THIS year the Netherlands' most prestigious literary prize became an object of strife and indignation and was not awarded at all. At issue was the work of Hugo Brands Corestius, a firebrand essayist and columnist variously described here as a brilliant wit and a verbal terrorist. Brands has invented a tongue of his own. Uppercases, with which he aims to free the Dutch language from the "clutches of prattle emanating from radio and mouth, from newspaper and postcard."

But he has also attacked many members of the establishment, particularly Catholics. Some months ago, when the jury of the national P. C. Hooft Prize for Literature awarded Brands the prize for 1984, the minister of culture vetoed the choice. The writer, the minister argued, had "injured part of the population" and his systematic insults did not deserve to be encouraged with a national award.

Brands retorted that the "minister against culture" had "declared war on literature." A noisy and lengthy national debate ensued — involving the cabinet, the prime minister, writers, artists' guilds and the press — on whether literary merit is separate from morality and therefore not in the government's domain. One effect of the ruckus has been the suggestion by some cultural critics that literary awards are better left to private rather than public institutions. The P. C. Hooft Prize jury has resigned, and while Dutch literature flourishes, it is uncertain whether the much-coveted prize will be awarded the next year.

Marise Simons, who reports from Latin America for The New York Times, is a frequent visitor to her native Netherlands. She wrote this article for The New York Times Review.

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Flying the Friendly Skies Of Creative Travel Agents

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — If you asked Pan American World Airways to sell you an unrestricted economy-class ticket from New York to Hong Kong and back, you would recently have been quoted a price of \$2,246. But a creative travel agent can arrange for about \$800 more, flights not just to Hong Kong and back but around the world with unlimited stopovers — all in first class.

Such rarely publicized possibilities can help international air travelers benefit greatly from today's highly competitive market. Airlines hesitate to tread in such areas themselves because itineraries can be complicated to arrange and may lessen their revenues. They are perfectly legal, however, under agreements between governments and the rules of the 100-odd member airlines of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The airlines usually welcome whatever business travel agents bring them.

You need more, however, than an agent who simply consults a computer. You need one familiar with the IATA fare structure, knows how it can be used to best advantage and is up-to-date on currency fluctuations and their impact on the price of flying.

If you simply want to go to one point in Europe or Asia and back at the lowest possible round-trip fare and can make your plans far in advance, your best option is clear: Pay the lowest available promotional fare.

But if you must travel on short notice, have a complicated itinerary with lots of stopovers, want the freedom to change your plans en route without penalty or, above all, want to bask in the luxury of first class at bargain prices, read on.

Helping clients do just that is a specialty of Mark H. Stratton, president of Stratton Travel Inc. of Franklin Lakes, New Jersey. Many of his clients are internationally on business and demand both maximum flexibility and minimum price.

Last year a representative of Singapore Airlines recommended Stratton to me as a travel agent who knows a lot about fares. A few months ago I asked him by telephone to construct an itinerary that my wife and I could use to travel around the world — a trip that we hoped to take but later had to cancel.

We originally intended to fly economy class and follow one of the many round-the-world itineraries that use two connecting airlines. At this writing, the price for that method was \$2,099 a person, and the tickets are substantially restricted regarding stopovers and routing.

But Stratton showed how, for \$2,638 each, we could send us around the world in first class with unlimited stopovers, using many airlines, and be able to make changes en route with no penalties. Such a ticket would cost at least \$5,000 if bought from an airline in New York. One reason for the difference was that Stratton planned to charge us the dollar equivalent of what the tickets would have cost at the time in Irish pounds.

If his calculations had been made this fall, the cost would have been higher, because the Irish pound, like most European currencies, has strengthened against the dollar. But it still would have been a substantial bargain.

In any case, here is how all this is possible: In 1972, the airlines in the IATA cartel attempted to bring order to a chaotic international pricing situation by establishing what are called fare construction units, or FCUs. Each FCU was made equal to \$1, and the fares in foreign currencies were based on the values of their respective currencies at that time in relation to the dollar.

Thus, one FCU represented 0.38377 of a British or Irish pound, 5.11 French francs, 3.25 West German marks and 581.5 Italian lire. So, if you applied the longstanding airline rule that a fare had to be based on the currency of the country where the trip started, it made no difference in cost whether, for example, a trip between New York

and London began in either city: If the price was \$1,000 from New York, it was \$383 from London, the amounts being equivalent.

That was in 1972. As currencies fluctuated, the system was thrown off balance. So IATA members would meet and impose surcharges to bridge gaps. If the dollar doubled in value in relation to the French franc, for example, the French could not be asked to pay double for their international air tickets; they could not afford to.

Over the years, more than stopgap adjustments were clearly needed. So IATA members instituted what they called a currency adjustment factor, or a percentage surcharge based on the highest one-way direct fare between the point of origin and any point on the way. That was to be applicable to an entire journey beyond those countries, even if it was around the world and then some.

In planning our trip, Stratton searched for a country where the dollar was strong and where he could apply a highly favorable

A tale of how economy and luxury can mix

currency adjustment factor. He had to follow the rule of basing our air fare on the currency of the country where the trip theoretically started, but he did not have to charge us for it in that currency and we did not, in fact, have to leave from there.

So he selected Ireland as the origin and Hong Kong as the direct destination with the highest one-way fare, even though we would not actually be flying that route. A currency adjustment factor of 34.2 could thus be applied to our entire journey. The Irish pound was worth \$1.05 at the time.

To begin his calculations, Stratton used the round-trip first-class fare between New York and Hong Kong of \$4,326, or 4,326 FCUs, which is what I would have had to pay Pan Am if I had bought from the airline directly for such a ticket via the Pacific. Stratton originated each ticket in Shannon, however, which meant that he had to increase the price of each ticket by 552 FCUs — the Shannon-New York economy-class fare — even though we would not actually travel that leg. This brought the total fare to 4,878 FCUs a person. Then, using the IATA exchange rate of 0.38377 Irish pounds to the dollar, he converted the FCUs to 1,872. He then multiplied this by the currency adjustment factor of 34.2, or 134.2 percent, which raised the fare to \$2,512. Then, using the rate of \$1.05 to the pound, he determined that the fare was \$2,638 for each ticket.

Under airline rules, there was no need for us to stop in Ireland at all. In fact, it was suggested that we complete our journey by flying from London to New York on the British Airways Concorde. As our fare was constructed, it would have cost us only \$262 extra per ticket.

To find an inventive agent who can save you money, look for one who deals heavily in international business travel but has time for vacationers as well. An airline probably will not recommend anyone, but it may give you the names of several in your vicinity.

Be aware, however, that creativity has its limits. Starting or ending tickets where you will not actually travel is common these days if exchange rates or fares work in your favor, provided the routing seems reasonable. But if an agent proposes, for example, that you pay for a 100-mile flight between two remote cities in Africa, then theoretically take a boat across the Atlantic to be eligible for a cheap Concorde fare between New York and Paris, Air France may well not honor your ticket.

© 1985 The New York Times

The Chaco: Really Off the Beaten Track

by Edwin McDowell

FI Ladelfia, Paraguay — In theory, at least, no destination is more sought after by travelers than Off the Beaten Track, that elusive Eden unspoiled by civilization. While the prospects of finding such places on our crowded planet shrink almost daily, some relatively unspoiled places still exist and the name of one of them is Filadelfia.

This Filadelfia is a settlement in Paraguay founded early in this century by Mennonites, members of a 16th-century Protestant sect that fled Europe for the New World in search of religious freedom as well as exemption from conscription for military service.

Today, Paraguay, a tiny landlocked pastoral nation hemmed in by Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia, is largely ignored by travelers to Rio, Buenos Aires or La Paz. And of the few tourists who do manage to find their way to Asunción, the sleepy capital, few ever find their way out to Filadelfia.

That is because the village is accessible only after a bone-jarring 10-hour bus ride 250 miles northwest into the Chaco Boreal, a California-sized wilderness that fans out from just beyond Asunción westward to the Bolivian border, almost 500 miles away. And even after having arrived in Filadelfia, some visitors may find the wilderness too close to nature for comfort.

A few weeks before I arrived, for example, a jaguar attacked a hunter on a ranch 50 miles west of the village. Such incidents are rare but they underscore that the Chaco, a word apparently derived from the Quechua for hunting ground — has not been despoiled by tourists or civilization.

The reasons are geological as well as geographical. For the Chaco is a mixture of desert, jungle, swamp and forest. While it makes up more than 60 percent of Paraguay, the Chaco has only one paved road and contains less than 4 percent of the nation's 3.3 million residents. Professor John Hoyt Williams of Indiana State University, who has written widely on Paraguay, said that the Chaco "has perhaps changed ecologically less than any other sizable area of the earth's surface."

The wonder is that the Chaco was not despoiled years ago. Early in this century land barons from Argentina and the United States owned millions of acres. Foreign oil companies drilled hundreds of exploratory wells. And after oil was discovered at the foothills of the Bolivian Andes, Paraguay and Bolivia fought a bloody three-year war in the Chaco, under the illusion that it was rich in oil reserves.

In retrospect, the Chaco War of 1932-35

reads like comic opera, complete with German generals, Belgian rifles, British bombers and Italian gunboats. Indians brought down from the Andes battled Guaraní Indians with grenades and flamethrowers for control of waterholes. Tanks and armored cars, bogged down in the mud, were destroyed by horse-drawn cannons. In many skirmishes the machete proved more effective than the machine gun.

Yet there was nothing comic about the conflict, which left 85,000 dead as a result of thirst, hunger and summer temperatures that soar well above 100 degrees.

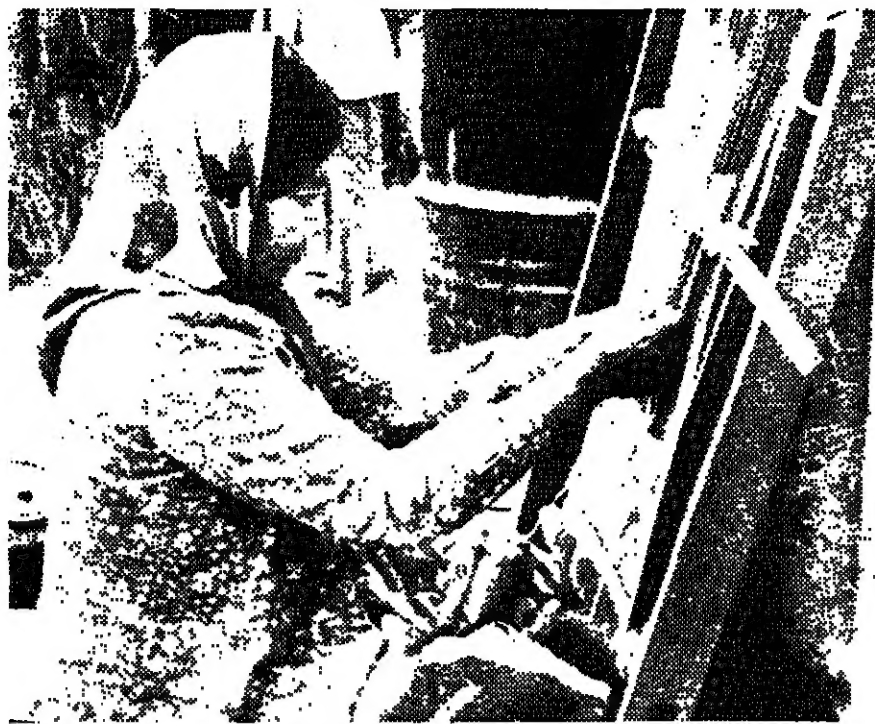
PARAGUAY won the war, and with it possession of two-thirds of the Chaco Boreal, but it never discovered oil. To this day only the Mennonites — who emigrated from Canada beginning in 1926, unaware that Paraguay invited them in the hope of populating the disputed territory as a buffer against Bolivian territorial ambitions — have settled in the region in any real numbers. About 12,000 Mennonites live in dozens of tiny villages scattered throughout three contiguous colonies around Filadelfia.

There are Filadelfias elsewhere in Latin America, including Bolivia, Colombia and Costa Rica, all of them apparently named after the city mentioned in the Bible. (Passages in the Book of Revelation refer to the city of Philadelphia — Filadelfia is the Spanish spelling — in Asia Minor, the seat of an early Christian church.)

In contrast to most Paraguayans, who are a mixture of Spanish and Guaraní Indian, the Mennonites tend to be light-skinned and fair-haired. And they speak a German dialect far more often than they speak Spanish or Guaraní, Paraguay's national languages.

The streets of Filadelfia bear such names as Friedhofstrasse and Harbinstrasse. Most books in the combination library-bookstore are written in German. Instruction in the modern elementary school is provided almost entirely in German, as is much of the instruction in the high school and at the teacher-training institute. Motion pictures shown locally are provided by the West German Embassy in Asunción. And Lutheran posters outnumber those of General Alfredo Stroessner, the 71-year-old dictator who has ruled Paraguay for 30 years and whose portrait is plastered on acres of wall space in every corner of the colony.

German is not the only foreign language spoken in Filadelfia. "Every year at Easter we have a gathering of English speakers in the colony, and we always get more than 100 people," said Jacob Harder, a Filadelfia schoolteacher who graduated from college in Canada. Less than 10 percent of the colony's



A weaver at an Indian resettlement near Filadelfia.

high school graduates attend college, he said, since the Mennonite religion encourages its followers to become farmers. But some Filadelfians study abroad, and one of Filadelfia's two doctors graduated from medical school in Buenos Aires.

Why would a traveler come to such a remote, bucolic place? Curiosity, mostly. But also because Filadelfia, with its communal government, is an interesting anachronism. It is a settlement where crime is virtually unknown. It is one of the dwindling number of communities that still do not have television. And it is one of the few communities whose only telephone connection with the outside world is at the central exchange.

Moreover, travel agencies in Asunción will book hunting or photography expeditions into the Chaco, using Filadelfia as the base for excursions of anywhere from two days to a week. But another reason to visit Filadelfia is the opportunity to observe a community of industrious men and women who take pride in their work and take pride at having overcome so much adversity.

IF Filadelfia is hardly being overrun by tourists, the outside world is gradually making calls on it. Enough businessmen and merchants have found their way to the village in recent years for the community to have built the Hotel Florida, a spotlessly clean red-brick building that serves hearty meals, including generous portions of steak, rice and beans. Liquor is taboo, but the hotel and the other restaurant sell a popular Paraguayan beer called Pilsen Dorada.

Moreover, many products from the outside world are sold in the cooperative store in the center of town. Among them: Flying Man sewing machines from China and refrigerators from Brazil as well as Honda motorcycles and Toshiba fans.

All these products are transported over the Trans-Chaco Highway, built in the 1960s. The road is the economic lifeline of the Chaco, used by the Mennonites not only for imports but also for the export of cotton, cattle and peanuts. Yet despite its impressive name, and despite official claims to the contrary, the highway is paved for less than half its 500-mile length. So, during the rainy season, from January through March, the unpaved portions of the road are transformed into rivers of red mud and the Trans-Chaco is impassable for days at a time.

I made the journey during the dry season, aboard the rickety bus that leaves Asunción at 5:30 each morning. The dry season notwithstanding, it rained steadily for several hours, and water poured through the roof of

the vehicle. The first few times the bus pulled into rest stops it looked as if the 17 passengers — including a half-dozen Paraguayan cowboys, who sipped yerba mate from gourds called cuerdos through silver tubes called bombilas — would be conscripted to push the vehicle out of the ankle-deep mud.

Some way, however, the bus managed to slip and sither its way back onto the main road. And when the skies brightened it was easy to appreciate the stark, quiet beauty of the great plain — a plain dotted with cactus, shrubs and trees with some of the hardest woods known.

The most prominent tree in the Chaco is the quebracho, and from its bark large amounts of tannin are extracted for making leather. A monument to the quebracho stands in the center of Filadelfia, a testimonial to the value of the tannin; its industrial use provided the Mennonites with the means to earn a living. Nearby are two Mennonite churches; the most modern is a brick structure built in 1980 that would not be out of place in any American suburb. Indeed, Filadelfia, with its dusty streets, frame houses and wooden buildings, looks the way many small towns in the American West and Middle West looked at the turn of the century.

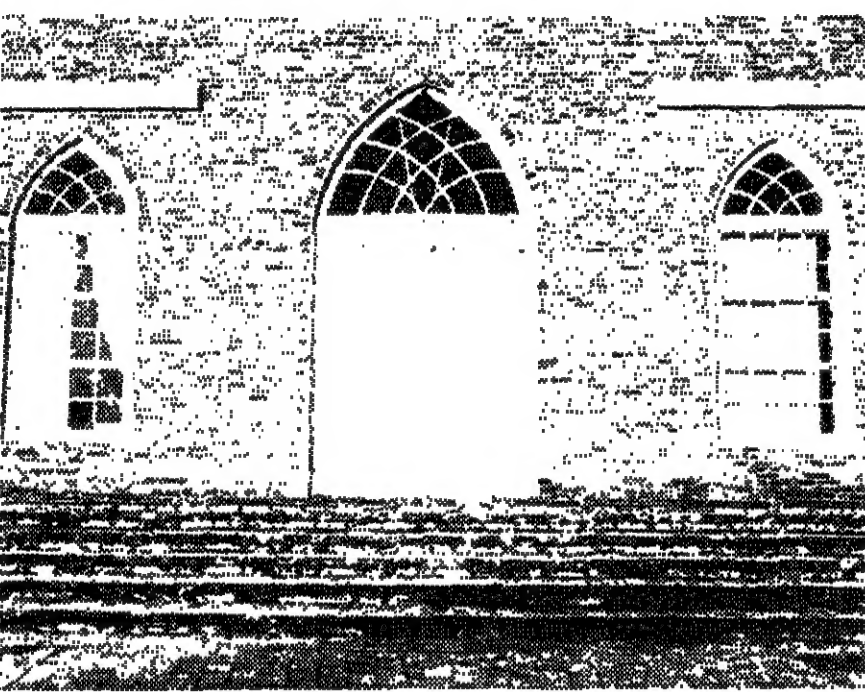
Quiet prevails nearly everywhere in the Chaco, which contains thousands of head of cattle. But Filadelfia is perfectly still only at night. During the day, motorcycles and motorbikes — many operated by mothers transporting children to and from school — roar down unpaved streets past cars drawn by horses and oxen. At 6 A.M. whistles sound summoning workers to the local factory, then they sound again signaling lunch hour and quitting time.

Nights in the Chaco are heavenly. The air is as clear as perhaps anywhere on earth. Tropical fragrances fill the evening hours. The Southern Cross — indeed, the entire galaxy — appears to be almost within arm's reach. The skies appear to be filled with a grand fireworks show, with shooting stars falling noiselessly to earth, their silver tails swelling the heavens.

The success of the Mennonites in settling the Chaco has inspired few other Paraguayans, most of whom still associate the region with war, hardship and jaguars.

For the foreseeable future, at least, most of the Chaco will continue along its somnolent way, accessible only to those willing to make the effort, yet far enough Off the Beaten Track to make that effort worthwhile.

© 1985 The New York Times



The Mennonite church in Filadelfia.

Photograph by Mark Beach

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90). CONCERTS — Nov. 10: Tonkünstler Orchestra, Edgar Seipenbusch conductor, Grigori Sokolov piano (Rachmaninov, Schumann).

Nov. 11: Franz Schubert Quartet (Schubert). Nov. 15: New Vienna Vocal Ensemble, Peter Altmann conductor (Schubert). RECITALS — Nov. 9: Detlev Elvinger piano (Bach).

Nov. 12: Igo Koch piano (Bach). Nov. 14: Kyoko Ogawa piano (Matsuzuma, Schumann).

Nov. 15: Staatsoper (tel: 532.40). OPERA — Nov. 11: "Sylvia" (Ménie Delibes).

Nov. 9, 12, 15: "La Traviata" (Gounod).

Nov. 14: "The Escape from the Seraglio" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Spanish Sculptures and Belgian Villages, 1500-1700."

Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique (tel: 513.53.46).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Joyce."

Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Los Iberos."

BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, 18th Biennial Celebration (tel: 572.77.22).

EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 15: "Con-

temporary Art" (Borofsky, Dekopoul, Eckel, Duarte, Senise).

To Dec. 15: "Modern Classics" (Portinari, Segal, Malfatti).

To Dec. 15: "The Apprentice Tourist: Photos of the Amazon Region by Maurício Bisilatti and Mario de Andrade."

DENMARK

HJUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "Russian Avant-Garde, 1910-1930" (Malevich, Kandinsky, Gorkij, etc.).

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, Town Hall (tel: 236.15.55).

CONCERT — Nov. 12: London Symphony Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor, Viktoria Mullova violin (Rostropovich, Paganini).

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).

CONCERT — Nov. 10: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Anthony Hopkins conductor, Erich Grunberg violin (Mozart, Rostropovich).

Nov. 11: Orchestra of St. John's Smith Square, Oliver Gilmore conductor, Claudio Antonelli flute, Philip Davies harp (Handel, Mozart), Northern Sinfonia, Jerry Malsky conductor, Christian Zakarias piano (Britten, Gounod).

Nov. 12: London Oriana Choir, Leon Lovett conductor (Haydn, Vivaldi).

Nov. 14: London Symphony Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor, Louis Lortie piano (Beethoven, Rostropovich).

EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 17: "J.R.R. Tolkien," paintings by Raymond Gregory.

To Nov. 24: "John Liddy."

THEATER

Nov. 9, 11-16: "Les Misérables" (musical based on novel by Victor Hugo).

Nov. 11-16: "The Apprentices Tourist: Photos of the Amazon Region by Maurício Bisilatti and Mario de Andrade."

Nov. 11-16: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

To Dec. 1: "The Japanese Folkcraft Movement: 19th & 20th Century Textiles and Ceramics."

Centre Culturel de Boulogne

(tel: 46.84.77). Nov. 16: "Palluana: The Sacred Village of Jainism," photographs and works by Nicole Tiffen.

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 47.71.23).

Nov. 11-16: "Raymond Mason, Jean-Michel Alboron, Viswanathan, Guilhem, Mohamed Sheikh."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

To Dec. 16: "Maua."

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 857.52.11).

BALLET — Nov. 11-13: "La bisbetica domata" (Cranko, Sciaratti).

CONCERTS — Nov. 13-15: Orchestra del Teatro alla Scala, Elihu Inbal conductor (Mahler).

RECITAL — Nov. 9: Maria Ewing soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Handel, Schubert).

ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89).

CONCERTS — Nov. 10-12: Orchestra e Coro dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor, Malcolm Frager piano (Schumann).

VENICE, Ca' Vendramin Calergi (tel: 70.98.09).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 24: "Felice Carenz."

Musée Correr (tel: 256.25).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 10: "Opera Music: 1946-1985."

Musée del Sentimento (tel: 70.99.09).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 20: "Warsaw 1764-1830: Bellotti to Chopin."

Scuola di San Giovanni Evangelista (tel: 70.68.52).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 8: "Mario Botta: 1960-1985."

PHILHARMONIE (tel: 25488-0).

CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Nov. 8: Valery Gergiev conductor, Cecilia Licad piano (Gluck, Mozart).

Nov. 12 and 13: Seiji Ozawa conductor, Pierre Amoyal violin (Britten, Bruckner).

Nov. 10: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Yan Pascal Tortelier conductor, Andreas Blau flute (Gounod, Haydn).

Nov. 10 and 11: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Günter Wand conductor (Bruckner).

COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).

JAZZ — Nov. 10: George Winston. OPERA — Nov. 10: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).

Nov. 12 and 14: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).

Nov. 13: "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria" (Monteverdi).

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13400).

CONCERT — Nov. 12: Alban Berg Quartet (Haydn, Schubert).

Nov. 13-15: Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor, George Pietschmann clarinet (Haydn, Schubert).

Symbol	High	Low	Close
AMEX	271.67	271.00	271.39

M-1 Down \$2.2 Billion

Among retailers, Ames Department Stores rose 1½ to 49½ and Limited Stores added 7½ to 88½.

[illegible][illegible]

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close Chg.

(Continued from Page 10)

12	25	Orion Corp	12	1.5	55	28	23	28	
13	26	Orion P			55	28	10	28	+
14	27	Orion P		6.6	55	28	7	28	
15	28	Orion P		2.75	55	28	28	28	+
16	29	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
17	30	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
18	31	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
19	32	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
20	33	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
21	34	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
22	35	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
23	36	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
24	37	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
25	38	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
26	39	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
27	40	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
28	41	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
29	42	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
30	43	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
31	44	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
32	45	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
33	46	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
34	47	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
35	48	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
36	49	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
37	50	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
38	51	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
39	52	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
40	53	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
41	54	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
42	55	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
43	56	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
44	57	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
45	58	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
46	59	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
47	60	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
48	61	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
49	62	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
50	63	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
51	64	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
52	65	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
53	66	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
54	67	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
55	68	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
56	69	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
57	70	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
58	71	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
59	72	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
60	73	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
61	74	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
62	75	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
63	76	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
64	77	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
65	78	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
66	79	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
67	80	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
68	81	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
69	82	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
70	83	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
71	84	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
72	85	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
73	86	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
74	87	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
75	88	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
76	89	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
77	90	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
78	91	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
79	92	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
80	93	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
81	94	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
82	95	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
83	96	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
84	97	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
85	98	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
86	99	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
87	100	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
88	101	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
89	102	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
90	103	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
91	104	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
92	105	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
93	106	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
94	107	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
95	108	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
96	109	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
97	110	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
98	111	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
99	112	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
100	113	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
101	114	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
102	115	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
103	116	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
104	117	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
105	118	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
106	119	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
107	120	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
108	121	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
109	122	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
110	123	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
111	124	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
112	125	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
113	126	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
114	127	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
115	128	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
116	129	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
117	130	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
118	131	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
119	132	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
120	133	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
121	134	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
122	135	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
123	136	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
124	137	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
125	138	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
126	139	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
127	140	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
128	141	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
129	142	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
130	143	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
131	144	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
132	145	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
133	146	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
134	147	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
135	148	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
136	149	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
137	150	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
138	151	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
139	152	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
140	153	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
141	154	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
142	155	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
143	156	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
144	157	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
145	158	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
146	159	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
147	160	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
148	161	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
149	162	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
150	163	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
151	164	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
152	165	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
153	166	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
154	167	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
155	168	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
156	169	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
157	170	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
158	171	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
159	172	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
160	173	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
161	174	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
162	175	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
163	176	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
164	177	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
165	178	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
166	179	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
167	180	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
168	181	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
169	182	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
170	183	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
171	184	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
172	185	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
173	186	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
174	187	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
175	188	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
176	189	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
177	190	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
178	191	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
179	192	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
180	193	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
181	194	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
182	195	Orion P		1.5	55	28	28	28	+
183	196								

Chrysler Restructures Operations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. announced Thursday a reorganization that will create a corporate umbrella, run by the chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, and four separate operating units.

The realignment appears to remove Mr. Iacocca farther from Chrysler's core business of cars and trucks. The automotive unit is to be called Chrysler Motors and will be headed by Chrysler's current vice chairman, Gerald C. Greenwald.

The three other units of Chrysler are to be known as Chrysler Financial Corp., Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. and a new group, Chrysler Technologies.

The automaker, in a statement released by Mr. Iacocca, said it was "studying the possibility of formalizing the restructuring to make Chrysler Corp. legally a holding company with the operating groups as subsidiary corporations."

The changes announced Thursday have been approved by Chrysler's directors, but the possible reorganization of Chrysler as a parent holding company needs the stockholders' approval.

"We are modernizing the company's structure to enable us to manage our businesses better," Mr. Iacocca said. "Chrysler is a growing company, expanding its operations and becoming more international and complex. We can no longer continue to run it like a North American car-and-truck company."

Sources close to the company said the reorganization was intended to reflect Chrysler's recent and planned diversification to lessen its dependence on cars and trucks.

They said the plan had been in the works for months and had been revised and delayed several times. It was unclear what type of corporate entity is being created to oversee the operating units of the company or whether Chrysler plans to offer separate categories of stock, as General Motors has done in the case of certain acquisitions.

However, the move does give the company's different lines of business separate identities.

Chrysler this year has spent more than \$1 billion in acquiring Gulfstream Aerospace of Savannah, Georgia, a corporate-jet maker, and financial-services units from

company with the operating groups as subsidiary corporations.

The changes announced Thursday have been approved by Chrysler's directors, but the possible reorganization of Chrysler as a parent holding company needs the stockholders' approval.

"We are modernizing the company's structure to enable us to manage our businesses better," Mr. Iacocca said. "Chrysler is a growing company, expanding its operations and becoming more international and complex. We can no longer continue to run it like a North American car-and-truck company."

Sources close to the company said the reorganization was intended to reflect Chrysler's recent and planned diversification to lessen its dependence on cars and trucks.

They said the plan had been in the works for months and had been revised and delayed several times. It was unclear what type of corporate entity is being created to oversee the operating units of the company or whether Chrysler plans to offer separate categories of stock, as General Motors has done in the case of certain acquisitions.

However, the move does give the company's different lines of business separate identities.

Chrysler this year has spent more than \$1 billion in acquiring Gulfstream Aerospace of Savannah, Georgia, a corporate-jet maker, and financial-services units from

company with the operating groups as subsidiary corporations.

The changes announced Thursday have been approved by Chrysler's directors, but the possible reorganization of Chrysler as a parent holding company needs the stockholders' approval.

"We are modernizing the company's structure to enable us to manage our businesses better," Mr. Iacocca said. "Chrysler is a growing company, expanding its operations and becoming more international and complex. We can no longer continue to run it like a North American car-and-truck company."

Sources close to the company said the reorganization was intended to reflect Chrysler's recent and planned diversification to lessen its dependence on cars and trucks.

They said the plan had been in the works for months and had been revised and delayed several times. It was unclear what type of corporate entity is being created to oversee the operating units of the company or whether Chrysler plans to offer separate categories of stock, as General Motors has done in the case of certain acquisitions.

However, the move does give the company's different lines of business separate identities.

Chrysler this year has spent more than \$1 billion in acquiring Gulfstream Aerospace of Savannah, Georgia, a corporate-jet maker, and financial-services units from

GM to Eliminate White-Collar Regular Raises

New York Times Service
DETROIT — General Motors Corp. is notifying most of its white-collar workers that beginning Jan. 1 it will eliminate their automatic cost-of-living raises.

Any new increases will be based mostly on performance, although length of service and other factors will be considered, GM said in a letter mailed to most of its salaried employees last weekend. About 125,000 workers in North America will be affected by the change.

Analysts view the move as a way of cutting white-collar overhead. Joseph P. Phillips of E.P. Hutton, said that with the lifting of the voluntary quotas on Japanese imports early this year and the Japanese adding production here in the U.S., as well as new competition from Korea, Taiwan and Yugoslavia, this is where the battle is going to be in the second half of the 1980s.

GM's acquisition of Electronic Data Systems Corp., which is seeking to eliminate paperwork in GM's systems, also points to a need for fewer employees by the company.

"It's cheaper to drive them out than to fire them," Mr. Phillips said.

Italy Debates Future of Mediobanca

By Andrew Hurst
Reuters

MILAN — A move to dismiss a director of Italy's leading merchant bank has triggered a dispute between private industrialists and the government.

Enrico Cuccia, 78, the director, has run the influential government-controlled Mediobanca SpA since 1946. Under his guidance, Mediobanca has carved out a unique role, weaving alliances between industrial families in return for key holdings in private companies, such as Fiat and Olivetti.

Last month, the state industry minister, Clelio Darida, called for Mr. Cuccia to leave the bank.

Private industrialists, who regard Mr. Cuccia as a guardian of their interests, oppose his departure until the bank's strategy has been clearly mapped out. Mr. Cuccia devised an arrangement in the 1950s giving state and private shareholders — among them Giovanni Agnelli of Fiat SpA and Leopoldo Pirelli of Pirelli SpA — an equal say on the board, even though private capitalists have only a small stake in the bank.

Mr. Darida, backed by the dominant Christian Democratic Party, has cited Mr. Cuccia's age as grounds for retirement. Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale, the government holding company with the majority interest in Mediobanca, has a mandatory retirement age of 70.

A meeting of shareholders scheduled for October to decide Mr. Cuccia's fate was canceled when representatives of the three IRI-owned banks that control Mediobanca did not appear. A meet-

ing is expected by the end of November.

Industry Minister Renato Altissimo said this week that the debate over Mr. Cuccia's age was detracting from the main issue: that control of Mediobanca should be ceded to private interests.

"It is the state, must surrender control of Mediobanca to private interests in exchange for fresh capital," he was quoted as saying in the daily newspaper Corriere della Sera.

Some analysts say the industrialists are worried that, with Mr. Cuccia gone, Mediobanca's strategic holdings in their companies would fall into less sympathetic hands.

Cesare Romiti, managing director of Fiat, has said he feared that Mediobanca could fall prey to political interference after Mr. Cuccia leaves.

"Until now, despite the fact that it is under state control, Cuccia has managed to safeguard Mediobanca's neutral role and ward off the attentions of the parties," Mr. Romiti said in a recent interview with the Turin newspaper La Stampa.

Boeing Sells 116 Planes To United

(Continued from Page 1)

airline's history. United was incorporated in 1934.

Mr. Hartigan, in a statement issued at the airline's headquarters in Chicago, said the order would meet United's fleet needs into the 1990s.

On news of the sale, Boeing's shares rose to close at \$47.25 on the New York Stock Exchange, up 75 cents from Wednesday. Shares of UAL Inc., parent of United Airlines, moved ahead 87.5 cents to \$50.50.

The order calls for delivery of 110 Boeing 737-300s, the most modern of the Boeing short-range aircraft, and six long-range 747-200 jumbo jets by the end of 1990.

Under the agreement, some of the six Boeing 747-200s could be exchanged for delivery of Boeing's most modern 747-400 model, which is more fuel-efficient, has a longer range and requires only a two-member cockpit crew, instead of three, a United spokesman said.

He said the first 20 Boeing 737s and two of the six Boeing 747s were to be delivered by June 1988.

With the order, United is expected to have 478 jet aircraft operating through its system.

The sale of Pan Am's operations over the Pacific to United, announced in May, had been approved tentatively Oct. 11 by Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the secretary of transportation.

Apparently she was not swayed by arguments since then by the Justice Department and a number of airlines that the arrangement would be anti-competitive.

"United will confront a more competitive market when this transaction is completed than exists today," she said Thursday.

She has contended that United, because of its domestic feed system and a concentration of major hubs in the West, might be the only airline to vigorously compete with Japan Air Lines, now the largest carrier crossing the Pacific.

U.S. competitors have complained that the acquisition from Pan Am will make United a dominant carrier in the rapidly growing Pacific market.

The airline has said it would be ready by the end of November to take over Pan Am's Pacific routes, along with 18 of Pan Am's wide-bodied jets and its ground operations in Asia.

Banking Changes Are to Be Gradual in Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — Local banks and financial institutions will be granted a transition period of about two years to comply with the proposed reforms of Hong Kong's banking laws, David Nendick, the secretary of monetary affairs, said Thursday.

But he said some new provisions may come into effect earlier than others to allow flexibility for the supervisory system.

The government of the British colony will give the financial community adequate time to discuss the bill before it is enacted, he said. The draft bill is expected to be published by early next year.

A consensus on new requirements emerged in June, after the Hong Kong government took over Overseas Trust Bank Ltd., the second bank rescued since 1983.

Some banks and deposit-taking companies, however, have said they might be forced to move their business out of Hong Kong if the new, more stringent rules become law.

"We don't want to take advantage of the present situation, where there is the mood for change, to rush through the legislation," said Mr. Nendick, a Bank of England official who took over as Hong Kong's secretary of monetary affairs Wednesday after the retirement of Douglas Byde.

COMPANY NOTES

Bayerische Raiffeisen-Zentralbank AG said its management board chairman has taken a leave of absence until a special audit demanded by the federal Bank Supervisory Office is completed. BRZ is the Bavarian regional clearing bank in West Germany's co-operative banking system.

Control Data Corp., which expects a "substantial loss" in its overall computer business this year, said its computer peripherals business may break even in 1986 despite an expected revenue decline of \$700 million by then. The unit had revenues of \$1.5 billion in 1984.

Eastman Kodak Co. said its Eastman Technology unit formed a new division, Edison, to serve markets broadly associated with image processing. The company said it would be premature to reveal the specific nature of Edison's product plans or market direction.

Honeywell Inc., Detroit-based computer maker, expects its business will show better gains outside the United States next year than in its home market because of sluggish growth in the U.S. economy. The company said it is basing its 1986 business plan on expectations of 2-percent growth in the U.S. economy.

Johnson Matthey Commodities Singapore Ltd. has decided to cease operations in Singapore and will apply for voluntary liquidation. The company, a unit of Johnson Matthey Bankers PLC, is engaged in gold trading.

Pechiney, the French state-owned metals producer, said it expects 1985 earnings to exceed last year's net of 165.5 million francs (about \$21 million at current rates).

Unilever NV said a West German subsidiary, Nordsee Deutsche Hochseefischerei GmbH, has acquired two companies specializing in fish delicacies from Colgate-Palmolive's Riviana International unit. Terms were not disclosed.

United States Steel Corp. said it would raise its prices for hot-rolled bar and semifinished steel by \$40 a ton, effective Jan. 1, and eliminate its formal price list on the two items. It did not disclose the base prices.

Sweden's Jobless Rate Falls
The Associated Press
STOCKHOLM — Sweden's unemployment rate fell to 2.5 percent in October from 3.2 percent in September and 3.1 percent in October 1984, the government reported Thursday. In October, there were 112,000 persons without work, compared with 144,000 in October and 138,000 in October 1984, the government's statistical agency said.

market value of refined products, such as gasoline and heating oil. Netback sales, which currently total slightly more than one million barrels a day, are limited to oil companies that have their own refining and marketing networks and agree not to dump the oil on the spot market.

So far, Japanese companies have been excluded from netback sales because their government artificially sets oil-product prices. Sheikh Yamani said.

But he said that thought was being given to how Saudi Arabia might offer some sort of market-related price to the Japanese, who have begun switching from Saudi

crude to cheaper supplies from Iraq and Iran.

Because oil-product prices have risen recently, Sheikh Yamani said, the netback price of Saudi crude has climbed to within \$1 of the kingdom's official prices, which are based on a rate of \$28 a barrel for Arab light, a key grade.

"I won't be surprised if in the winter I reach my official price and go beyond that, though for a short period," the minister said.

He also said that Saudi Arabia "most probably" would not use oil to help pay for its planned purchase of Tornado military jets from Britain. An oil-barter payment had been widely expected.

market value of refined products, such as gasoline and heating oil. Netback sales, which currently total slightly more than one million barrels a day, are limited to oil companies that have their own refining and marketing networks and agree not to dump the oil on the spot market.

So far, Japanese companies have been excluded from netback sales because their government artificially sets oil-product prices. Sheikh Yamani said.

But he said that thought was being given to how Saudi Arabia might offer some sort of market-related price to the Japanese, who have begun switching from Saudi

crude to cheaper supplies from Iraq and Iran.

Because oil-product prices have risen recently, Sheikh Yamani said, the netback price of Saudi crude has climbed to within \$1 of the kingdom's official prices, which are based on a rate of \$28 a barrel for Arab light, a key grade.

"I won't be surprised if in the winter I reach my official price and go beyond that, though for a short period," the minister said.

He also said that Saudi Arabia "most probably" would not use oil to help pay for its planned purchase of Tornado military jets from Britain. An oil-barter payment had been widely expected.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the afternoon prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

</

(Continued from Back Page)

ENGLISH EXPERT

... speak the language of Fiat, ROVER, JAGUAR, MERCEDES-BENZ, PORSCHE, BMW, & ROLLS-ROYCE. We drive. New & used. Over 20 years experience. Import/Export. Documentation, shipping etc. USA, our specialty. Take advantage of our experience.

HUGHES MOTOR COMPANY
Bournemouth, England
Tel 41254 HUGHES G.

TRANSCO

THE LARGEST SHIPWRECK AND STOCK IN EUROPE

... leaving a constant stock of more than 1000 bar and core stock of all European companies makes competitively priced new steel-making equipment available for sale. Shipping insurance and other services available.

**OCEANWIDE
MOTORS GmbH**

NEW MERCEDES
PORSCHE FROM STOCK
Best service, shipping, insurance
RUTE INC.
ALBUQUERQUE 52, 6000 FRANKLIN
N. GERM., TEL (703) 923-2351, Rte 411
PORSCHE AND MERCEDES
is our business
new and/or used, all types, immediate
delivery worldwide. Easy payment
plans. Use our know-how and financing
strength.
AUTO-GUTE STERNE

EXCALIBUR

RACING DRIVER. Specialist in purchasing all types of BMW, Lotus, Murch. Tel 0897 7691695

**HOTEL KURHAUS
SCHWEFELBERG**
40 km South of Bern
SECRET TIP for individual treatments
in a peaceful, unspoiled paradise.
The Swiss medicinal spa with the hot
natural fanga from its own source
all therapy according to PROFESSOR
KURHAUS (including Thymus
cinnamomum, Chinese acupuncture/massage,
aromatherapy, acupressure, Shiatsu, etc.).
SCHWEFELBERG, ideal
for rest and active holidays or treatment
for sleeping in good health. Kurhaus
Hotel, CH-1711 SCHWEFELBERG
BERNE. TEL: 037/39 26 12.

LEGAL SERVICES
FOR ALL BUSINESS & commercial real estate needs in NYC, metropolitan area. N. Barry Ross, Esq. 170 Country Rd., Mineola, NY 11501, 516-47-0700 USA.

EDUCATION
AMERICAN PIANIST, organist, composer offers private lessons in classical, jazz, pop, organ, harmony & ear training.

More
rd of a
Readers
untries
e World
Future

ESCORTS & GUIDES
AMSTERDAM ESCORT SERVICE London
 Heathrow / Gatwick. Please ring U
 1-381-0608.
AMSTERDAM FOUR ROSES Escor
 Service. ☎ 20-964376
AMSTERDAM KIM SUE Escort Servi
 cesh. ☎ 020-9538972
AMSTERDAM AMSTERDAM Escor
 Guide Service. Telex ☎ 762842
AMSTERDAM FRANKFURT ESCORT Servi
 cesh. ☎ 069/884338

MUNICH - WELCOME ESCORT Service. Tel: 91 84 59
MANTHAN ESCORT SERVICE Ltd. Tel: 01-328 8459.
MUSSELS MICHELLE ESCORT or
guide service. Tel: 733 07 98
RESSELDORF - JACQUELINE Escort
Travel Service. Tel: 0211/30 72 23
FRANKFURT, SUSANNE'S Escort
Service. Tel: 069/84 48 75.
FRANKFURT/MUNICH Male Escort
Service. 069/386441 & 089/351822
FRANKFURT & AREA, Simone's Escort
Service. Credit Cards. Tel: 62 88 03
FRANKFURT - SABRINA Escort Se

ESCORT KONGE VIP'S Western Escort Service, Kowloon 7243301/668480
INDON ERIKA ESCORT Service, Tel: 01-235 4046.
INDON VERONIQUE Escort Service, Tel: 01-225 2335
INDON DISCREET ESCORT Service, (011) 961 0154.
ITTIGATT - LADY ESCORT Service, Tel: 0711/64 98 415.
JOY AVIY DAVE'S ESCORT Service, Tel: 03-377911/998754.
KHINA - KANADU ESCORT Service, Tel: 75 57 20.

ANKFURT POLAND ESCORT Service
 Tel: 069/63 47 59.
AMBURO - MADEMOISELLE Escort
 Agency, 040/55 32 91A.
ANDON OLYMPIA ESCORT Service
 Tel. Multilingual, Tel. 807 6852
ANDRÉ SELECTIONS, ESCORT Service
 Tel. 401 5502. Credit Cards.
ANINA DESIRE ESCORT SERVICE
 Tel. 52-29-16.
ANKFURT - PETRA Escort & Travel
 Service, Tel. 069 / 68 24 05
ANDON ARABIC ESCORT Service
 Tel. 727 1127 or 221 8459
ANDON & LUCIANO ESCORT Service

brood range of office-automation products.

But during this period, Xerox's mainstay copier business has undergone a transformation. This operation, which last year accounted for nearly 75 percent of Xerox's operating income, has \$8.79 million per unit in manufacturing costs and the time to develop products.

In addition, quality problems have been cut by two-thirds in two years. Xerox's "customer satisfaction index" — compiled from a monthly survey of 50,000 Xerox customers — has jumped more than 30 percent in the same period. Xerox's new line of office copiers — the 10, or Marathon, series introduced in 1982 — has been smash success. So far, Xerox has sold more than 600,000 of the machines, a company record.

Xerox, in a way, was a victim of its early triumphs. The company's — and the world's — first plain paper copier, the 914, was one of the most successful new products in corporate history. That accomplishment earned the 914 a place in the Smithsonian Institution earlier this year.

Xerox had such a stranglehold on the copier market throughout the 1960s and early 1970s that it scarcely paid attention to non-International Business Machines Corp. and Eastman Kodak Co. brands, making high-speed copiers, the most lucrative part of the market. Nor did Xerox worry when the Japanese began to offer small, inexpensive copiers in the mid-1970s.

Since 1980, the company has spent nearly \$100 million to automate manufacturing and materials handling. These expenditures have helped enable it to halve the number of people in its manufacturing operations and its cost to make a copier, for an annual savings of about \$500 million.

Xerox has overhauled the way it manages its business. Nowadays, much of the corporate staff is gone. In its place are entrepreneurial producer-development teams and "problem-solving" teams.

Each new product now has a group of design, manufacturing and servicing engineers from conception to marketing. While before, budgets and schedules were key criteria for deciding bonuses and promotions, now product quality and

When a problem with the feeding system in Xerox's new desktop copier turned up before the machine's scheduled production, for instance, a unit that included suppliers of the problem in less than two months. "The same problem past would have easily cost a year or more," said W. A. Hicks, the group vice president of copier development and lion.

Another practice that Xerox borrowed from the Japanese — trying to reinvent the wheel time around. Only 90 to 40 of the components in the 990 are unique to that machine; copiers with 80 percent models it replaced.

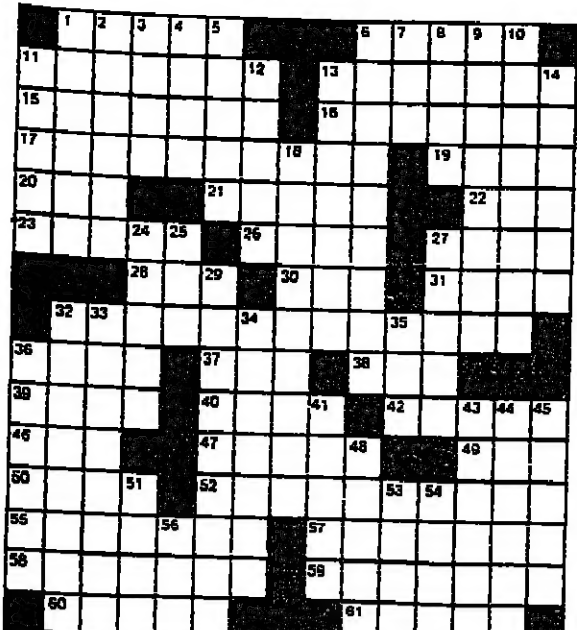
Great Lakes S-1 97	04-02 09:25 09:30	Source Int File 04/04	04-02 09:25 09:30
St Western 72/95	04-12 09:00 09:00	Source Int File 92	04-12 09:00 09:00
Oriskany 92	07-01 09:00 09:00	Source Int File 92	07-01 09:00 09:00

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Nov. 7, 1985

Net asset value quotes are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of certain funds which are provided by other sources. The market values indicate divergence of securities supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (r) - irregularly; (i) - irregularly.

MANAGEMENT		FAC MGMT. LIT. INV. ADVISERS		(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos.		(w) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	
of Trust B.A.		Loyalty Purity Hlth. Fd. #23-468		MANAGER		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
of Trust A.C. Co. L.H.		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond		FAC Europe		Fidelity PDB #66 Nominee Bernadette		(w) Dreyfus Intercont'l	
bond							



SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE, page 15

ACROSS

1 Plantation
2 Domicile
3 Bartlett
4 Off one's
5 rocker
6 Assigned
7 quarters
8 Believer in
9 demons, etc.
10 Parvenu
11 Current
12 exploration of
13 scientific
14 interest
15 Jewish month
16 Get a lot of
17 Relish
18 Vehicle for
19 E.T.
20 Like down
21 East speech
22 Porker pads
23 Weave a web
24 Moines
25 River
26 Laurent's
27 laugh
28 "Tutorand"
29 character
30 "The..."
31 Nigel Calder
32 book
33 Erle, in
34 Dundie H.R.E.
35 Part of H.R.E.
36 Mimi Kennedy
37 Trole
38 Snub
39 Mimicked

DOWN

1 "Are you a
2 mouse?"
3 Resins in
4 French
5 Tom, Dick or
6 Harry
7 "Don't bet
8 on it!"
9 Irritates
10 character
11 Intensely
12 Tom in a
13 nursery rhyme
14 Chi. lines
15 Lady Bird's
16 middle name
17 Did a bit of
18 research
19 Folklore action
20 in W.W.I

ACROSS

42 Intrinsically
43 Comical
44 character
45 Raised rapidly
46 Area east of
47 Amer.
48 Alert
49 Halley, e.g.
50 They're
51 spectacular in
52 Ariz.
53 TV installment
54 Boot-camp
55 G.I.
56 Connected
57 Lunchester
58 and Maxwell
59 Ecological
60 sequences

DOWN

1 "Are you a
2 mouse?"
3 Resins in
4 French
5 Tom, Dick or
6 Harry
7 "Don't bet
8 on it!"
9 Irritates
10 character
11 Intensely
12 Tom in a
13 nursery rhyme
14 Chi. lines
15 Lady Bird's
16 middle name
17 Did a bit of
18 research
19 Folklore action
20 in W.W.I

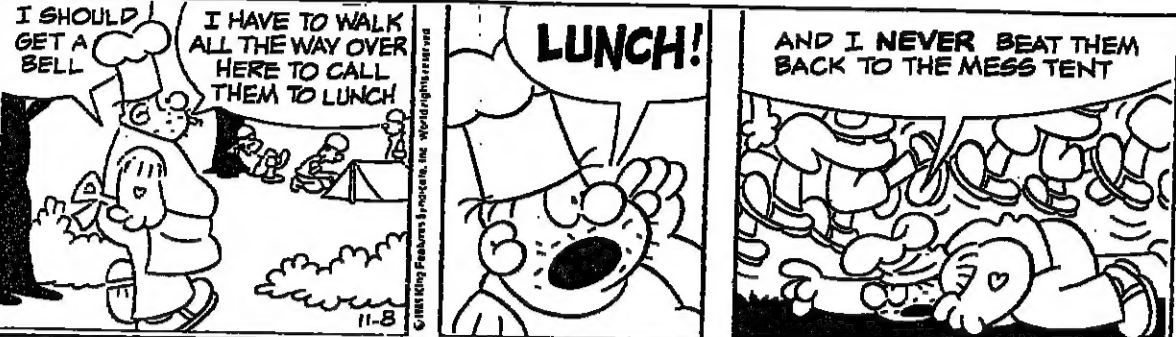
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



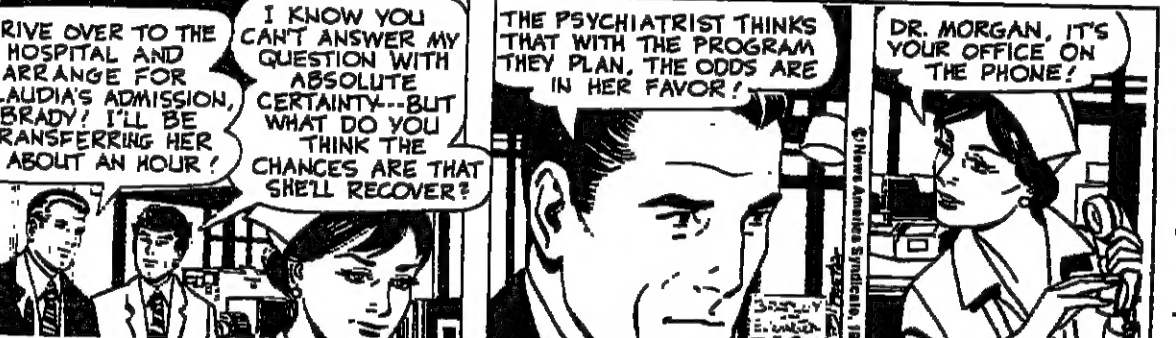
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



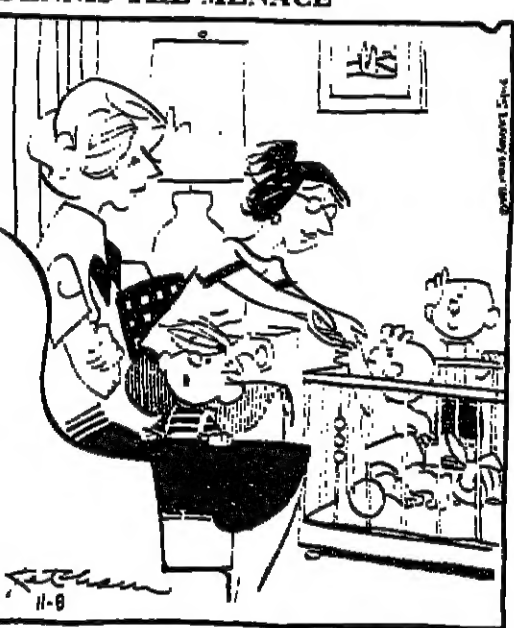
REX MORGAN



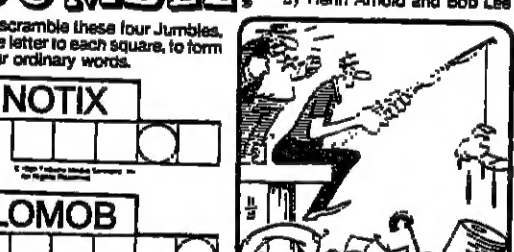
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



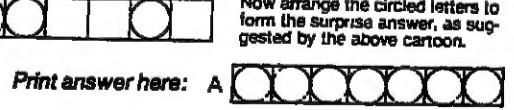
JUMBLE



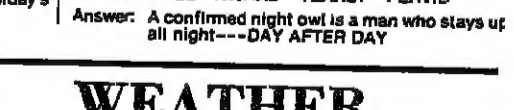
NOTIX



LOMOB



REEVER



HANCUL



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	20	15	50	40	30
Amsterdam	10	5	40	30	20
Antwerp	10	5	40	30	20
Athens	15	10	50	40	30
Berlin	10	5	40	30	20
Bombay	25	20	50	40	30
Buenos Aires	20	15	50	40	30
Calcutta	25	20	50	40	30
Canton	20	15	50	40	30
Cebu	25	20	50	40	30
Colon	20	15	50	40	30
Hankow	20	15	50	40	30
Hong Kong	20	15	50	40	30
Kobe	20	15	50	40	30
London	10	5	40	30	20
Lyons	10	5	40	30	20
Manila	25	20	50	40	30
Medan	25	20	50	40	30
Osaka	20	15	50	40	30
Paris	10	5	40	30	20
Perth	20	15	50	40	30
Rangoon	25	20	50	40	30
San Francisco	15	10	50	40	30
Singapore	25	20	50	40	30
Sourabaya	25	20	50	40	30
Taipei	20	15	50	40	30
Tientsin	20	15	50	40	30
Yokohama	20	15	50	40	30

World Stock Markets

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75
ABN	54.50	55.00	AA Corp	11.75	11.75

INDIA: Labyrinths in the Lotus Land

By Sashi Brata. 330 pages. \$19.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

VENGEANCE: India After the Assassination of Indira Gandhi

By Pranay Gupta. 368 pages. \$16.95. W. W. Norton & Co. Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Anita Desai

SASHI BRATA was obviously commissioned to write a readable (i.e. racy) book about India, and he did not heed Nehru's warning: "To endeavor to understand and describe the India of today would be the task of a brave man -- to say anything about tomorrow's India would verge on rashness."

He set out visiting his family, staying at the best hotels if not always their finest suites, and collecting the material that he has put together with the greatest speed, even considerable efficiency, but in a manner that leaves one breathless and dizzy. Abstractions are jumbled with pitifully descriptive trivia. Subjects are picked up and tossed aside or dropped. One wonders if any editor attempted to deal with it all or simply gave up.

In a foreword that manages to combine pompousness with a tumbling style, he claims his book will point the way to a general picture in broad brushstrokes. He means to present India's "myriad aspects of despair and splendor, of destitution and opulence, of majestic modernity and primitive superstition." The result reads as though he had set aside the brush and flung buckets of paint at the canvas. One is surprised to find that he sees himself as a latter-day Cavay "standing at a slight angle to the universe," which he attributes to his having left India to live in England, a position he finds a valuable vantage point.

His position is a matter of some fascination to him. At least three times, he mentions that he is a Brahmin, and in two explains that he lopped off his family name, Chakravarti, so that "no one would know what caste or family or geographical region I came from." But then he goes on to divulge, unasked, that its translation is "suzerain of the realm."

Brata is in fact very good when describing the minutiae of this hierarchy and its cumbersome burden of ritual and custom. His language takes on a crispness, his power of observation an acuteness that is just right when dealing with arcane and anachronistic rituals in a contemporary setting. His description of his parents' marriage is full of insight and sympathy, while remaining coolly objective. It is when he takes on the general picture that he begins to pour on generalities and superlatives by the bucket. The colors run together and turn into a riotous mess.

BOOKS

Pranay Gupta's "Vengeance: India After the Assassination of Indira Gandhi" is a more sober and staid piece of investigation. He and his publisher have had the good sense to limit its scope to the political and economic scene. His exposition of the Punjab crisis, which led to it, and its aftermath, is concise and lucid -- at the expense of being simplistic. He gives the foreign reader all the information required to understand it, although it reads rather like six months' of newspaper headlines at one sitting.

His interpretation is not without bias. Mrs. Gandhi is named the sole instigator, creator and culprit of the crisis and all its horrors, instead of being one more symptom -- and a victim more visible than any other -- of a more widespread malaise. Atrocities by Hindus on Sikhs are listed. (He calls the murder of 2,000 to 3,000 Sikhs in the aftermath of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination a holocaust, which is sure, a misuse of the term since there are 14 million Sikhs in India.) But little is made of those committed by Sikhs on Hindus. The Air India crash and the murder of the Sikh leader Harbinder Singh Longowal, just after he signed the accord with Rajiv Gandhi occurred after the writing of this book. But such crimes as the stopping of buses and slaughtering of all males of one community or the tortures and murders committed within the Golden Temple or the planting of transistor bombs in the hands of innocent people, go unmentioned.

Pranay Gupta is naive if he imagines that the old priest in the Golden Temple who blessed him with "a gentle smile" is in control of the Khalistan movement, or if he expects us to believe in the Sikh woman encountered on a plane who is reading a volume of verse, conveniently marked at Tagore's famous poem "Where the Mind is Without Fear," which every schoolchild in India knows by heart. To separate the communities into the goodies and the baddies as in a Bombay film will neither elucidate nor edify. It creates more of the communal tension that he deplores and we, in India, fear.

Mrs. Gandhi comes in for such harsh criticism in his commentary on the political scene, whether in Punjab, Kashmir or Andhra Pradesh, that one feels it is the raison d'être of this book. It takes one by surprise, therefore, when he goes on to describe India's industrial and economic front in glowing terms. Apparently this is because he chose to interview only those at the helm, as they say, of industry: such luminaries as the chairman of the Great Eastern Shipping Company, the editor of India's leading magazine, India Today, the chairman of India's Nuclear Power Board, a senior member of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and so on. Although initially dubious about Rajiv Gandhi's ability to rule, Gupta, on seeing his first budget with its tilt away from the "public towards the private sector, exclaims, "I was disbelieving at first because no Indian administration had ever been so bold in rooting for the private sector; and, of course, I was delighted at the new economic direction in which Rajiv Gandhi was now taking India."

It is clear Gupta did not share the shock or dismay of those who searched the budget to see what was being done for the poor and the weak. It is telling that he interviewed no single labor union leader, let alone a laborer. Instead of seeking out those who live and work in the fields, the slums and mills, he met and mingled with, overwhelmingly, the beautiful people.

Anita Desai lives in New Delhi and is the author of the novels "Cleopatra's Smile" and "In Custody." She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, the three-diamond response to the Precision Club opening showed a one-red-suit, South settled in three no-trump, received a spade lead and was a long way from nine tricks. From a variety of possible plans, he chose to finesse the spade queen and the diamond queen. The success of both seemed promising, but the play of the top diamonds revealed the bad break.

Two tricks were needed in the heart suit, and dummy was short of entries. The heart king was led and allowed to win. The queen was continued, in the hope of planning the jack of the nine, and West took the ace. The spade king was taken by the ace and a third heart was led. East took the heart jack and two diamond winners, but had to lead from the club king at the finish. Yet another successful finesse gave South the entry to the dummy to score the last heart and make her game.

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

East Pass West Pass North Pass South Pass

West led the spade two.

North and South were vulnerable.

Winning and Losing

The men were less accessible. But she concluded that this was natural for a group that does not encourage relaxed socializing between the sexes.

She deplores that Hasidic women receive what she feels is a second-rate education. However, she came to believe that it is wrong for her to impose modern feminist views on women who seem to be happy with their lives. "You can't say they shouldn't have the happiness they want, when they want it," she said.

She did not share the Lubavitchers' conservative politics nor their view that modern-day materialism and sensuality are cutting people off from their ideal humanity. While her rebellious nature warned to this way Hasidism turned their back on conventional society, she was not comfortable, she said, with the conformity and the veneration for the rebbe.

To help her understand the Hasidic commitment to the commandments written in the Torah, Moshe Koenigsberg compared life to a new Volkswagen in which God's instructions are contained in the driver's manual. To try to drive as one chooses and ignore the manual's instructions, as, he argued, modern secular people do, will cause the car to break down. But, Harris recalls thinking, "There are a lot of cars besides a Volkswagen."

Since the Lubavitchers are distinct among other Hasidim for their aggressive efforts to get other Jews to become observant, Harris believes that their encounter with her, despite her reawakened spirituality, was disappointing. "They think they failed with me," she said.

Rock Hudson, who died at the age of 59 last month of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, left nothing in his will to his sole standing companion, Tom Clark, or relatives, according to documents filed in Los Angeles Superior Court this week. The papers said that the bulk of the actor's estate was to go to him in a trust fund for the next 11 years ago. The portions of the will disclosed did not reveal any details of the trust or the value of the estate, except to say that it was more than \$100,000. The documents showed Hudson amended his will in August 1984, two months after he discovered he had AIDS, to eliminate Clark, a former MGM public relations executive. The previous will had named Clark as the recipient of his cars, furniture, motion picture collections and other personal items. The August 1984 will also omitted the actor's only immediate family — 12 cousins.

Hasidim seemed to be such an obvious example."

The bearded, dark-haired Hasidic men and the bewigged, modestly garbed women are distinctive from other Orthodox Jews because they believe in a more impassioned, joyous and mystical expression of Judaism and they adhere to the guidance of a revered spiritual leader, their rebbe.

Lubavichers are followers of a rabbinic dynasty that once had its seat in the Byelorussian town of Lubavitch.

Through the aid of Lubavichers officials, Harris was put in touch with a family willing to let her into their lives; she disguised the couple's names, calling them Moshe and Sheina Konigsberg. She quickly found that she liked the Lubavichers' love of talk and their intelligence. And while the group strikes some outsiders as grim, she relished their sense of humor.

As a woman, she had more access to the women in the community, and even immersed herself in a women's *milkhav*, the ritual bath women use after menstruation. She came to understand that the custom does not imply, as commonly thought, that a menstruating woman is unclean, but that her immersion readies her for the holiness of sex and of birth.

"I feel like a new bride every month," Sheina Konigsberg told her.

The men were less accessible. But she concluded that this was natural for a group that does not encourage relaxed socializing between the sexes.

She deplores that Hasidic women receive what she feels is a second-rate education. However, she came to believe that it is wrong for her to impose modern feminist views on women who seem to be happy with their lives. "You can't say they shouldn't have the happiness they want, when they want it," she said.

She did not share the Lubavitchers' conservative politics nor their view that modern-day materialism and sensuality are cutting people off from their ideal humanity. While her rebellious nature warned to this way Hasidism turned their back on conventional society, she was not comfortable, she said, with the conformity and the veneration for the rebbe.

To help her understand the Hasidic commitment to the commandments written in the Torah, Moshe Koenigsberg compared life to a new Volkswagen in which God's instructions are contained in the driver's manual. To try to drive as one chooses and ignore the manual's instructions, as, he argued, modern secular people do, will cause the car to break down. But, Harris recalls thinking, "There are a lot of cars besides a Volkswagen."

Since the Lubavitchers are distinct among other Hasidim for their aggressive efforts to get other Jews to become observant, Harris believes that their encounter with her, despite her reawakened spirituality, was disappointing. "They think they failed with me," she said.

In San Jose, California, José Caballero, who won \$2 million in the California Lottery, was arrested at his home Wednesday by Immigration and Naturalization Service agents. They were apparently irate that he flouted his illegal status and his winnings on television. Caballero has admitted to being a Mexican national and entering the United States a year ago without papers. "If they throw me out of the country, it will be no problem because I will go somewhere else to spend my money," the furniture-store deliveryman, who does not speak English and previously made \$200 a week, said in Spanish. "But if the government allows me to stay, I want to stay." "We're not going to let him flout it," said Art Shank, assistant director of the agency's office in San Francisco. "If he kept his mouth shut, we'd get to him later, but the way he's talking and getting so much attention, we'll see to him quickly." Caballero was freed on \$5,000 bail about six hours later. Raising the bail apparently was no problem, since \$70,000, the first of 20 such annual payments, has been mailed to Caballero by lottery officials. In all, \$1.4 million — \$2 million in winnings, less 30 percent for taxes —

An Australian native daisy was named Princess of Wales on Thursday as the British royal couple visited the National Botanic Gardens in Canberra. "That is the first time she has ever been a wallflower," Prince Charles quipped of his wife, Diana, Princess of Wales. A hotbed of gossip said the daisy, yellow with a center of orange, is a cross between a perennial and annual helichrysum, bracteatum; and is relatively uncommon. The royal couple will fly to the United States today.

□

One dance with a lonely soldier 45 years ago has brought a Melbourne housewife, Evelyn Stewart, £143,000 Australian dollars (about \$100,000). "There was never a hug, or a kiss, no romance or anything like that. I suppose I was simply a friend when he needed one," she said after lawyers tracked her down to tell her she was the sole beneficiary of Lucie Delaney's will. Delaney, who led a hermit's life, died three years ago leaving a farm worth more than \$94,000 and \$43,000 in savings. "I have tried so hard to put a face to the name but I can't," said Stewart, now a mother of three.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
SA RESIDENTIAL
BRICKER POWER, former
unit, 1 - 2 bedrooms,
\$120,000, payment facil-
ities, 3 yrs. incl. talk. CH-1,
S. Wm 2812 CH.

**USA
COMMERCIAL
& INDUSTRIAL
HOTELS**

Legend For Sale
WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS
HOTEL IN NEW YORK CITY

Luxury For Sale
THE ONLY "ULTRA-DELUXE"
HOTEL IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Principals Only Please
OLD HOTELS GROUP
365 Blackheath Road
Brooklyn, New York 11561 (US)
Tel: 516-599-0300
CONFIDENTIALITY ASSURED

**TUDOR HOTEL
FOR SALE
NEW YORK CITY**
Close to United Nations
John G. Strong
1000 1st Ave., E. Hampton, NY 11743
516-324-4000

RETROFLEX OFFICE build
joint venture, Marbella, Sp
72

Page 14
FOR MORE
CLASSIFIEDS

VE L
COST FLIGHTS
ACCESS USA
One Way \$150 Round Trip \$250

F3600 F3770
 F1590 F4170
 F2980 F3450
 F2590 F3450
 F3430 F3660
 F1890 F3000
 more destinations
 discount on 1st class
 tel: (1) 42 21 46 94
 (Cor. Gc. 1502)
 SFO daily departure to

HOTELS
FRANCE

GREAT BRITAIN
CAZA HOTEL, LONDON
The best situation for business.
All rooms bath / shower
- telephone / radio / heater
- Restaurant / bar / sauna
Singles £25, doubles £35
English breakfast, service
Queen's Gate, London SW7
0-6111. Tel: 916228



chp VI: 1150